

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 192

4 October 1982

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Further Materials on National Day Festivities	A 1
Embassies Give Receptions	A 1
Foreign Leaders' Greetings	A 1
PRC Envoys Hold Receptions	A 2
More Greetings	A 2
USSR, Romania Mark Day	A 3

UNITED STATES

XINHUA Raps ABC TV 'Innuendo' on Textile Talks	B 1
Huang Hua Meets Secretary of State Shultz at UN	B 2
Richard Nixon Gives Dinner Honoring Huang Hua	B 2

SOVIET UNION

AFP: USSR's Illichev Currently in Beijing	C 1
KYODO: Huang Hua on Sino-Soviet Relations	C 1
PRAVDA Carries USSR Congratulations to PRC	C 1
Soviet Pullout From Afghanistan Demanded at UN	C 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Newspaper Greets PRC National Day	D 1
PRC Embassy in Japan Hosts National Day Party	D 1
Japan's Zenko Suzuki Returns Home From Visit	D 2
Further Materials on Wang Zhen's Visit to Japan	D 2
Calls on LDP Official	D 2
Calls on Aiichiro Fujiyama	D 2
Attends Tokyo Cocktail Party	D 3
Meets Former Prime Minister	D 4
U.S. Announces Plan To Deploy F-16's in Japan	D 4
Japanese Public Reaction	D 4
Wan Li Meets Japanese Mount Qogir Expedition	D 5
Zhao Ziyang Meets Japanese Amity Delegation	D 5
Ni Zhifu Meets Japanese Union Delegation	D 6

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Huang Hua Fetes Sihanouk at UN Mission	E 1
Sihanouk Defines DK Positions to UN Assembly	E 1

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC Official Attends UK Labor Party Conference	G 1
Kohl Elected New West German Chancellor	G 1
Finnish Premier Meets PRC Newsmen in Helsinki	G 2
Journalists Leave for Norway	G 2
Chen Muhua, Portuguese Minister Hold Talks	G 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

800 U.S. Marines Arrive in Beirut 29 Sep	I 1
U.S. Envoy Habib Talks With Egypt's 'Ali	I 1
Hu Yaobang Meets Zimbabwean Delegation	I 1
Embassies in Africa Hold National Day Receptions	I 2
Wan Li Meets Sierra Leone Youth Delegation	I 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JIEFANGJUN BAO Criticizes Zhao Yiya Article [JIEFANG RIBAO 28 Sep]	K 1
Officials Attend National Day Celebrations	K 9
Delegation Visits Ye Jianying	K 10
Deng Yingchao at Shanghai Fete	K 11
United Front Department Fete	K 11
Beijing Radio Commentary Hails National Day	K 12
AFP: Liu Huaqing Replaces Ye Fei as Navy Head	K 13
3d Quarter Industrial Output Values Quoted	K 14
Progress in Energy Production Reported	K 15
3d Quarter Oil Production	K 15
3d Quarter Coal Production	K 15
RENMIN RIBAO on Party Style Rectification Work [30 Sep]	K 16
Beijing Radio Comments on Civil Law Enforcement	K 17
Meeting on 'Five Stresses, Four Beauties'	K 18
Public Security Ministry's Circular on Courtesy	K 19
PLA Staff Holds Meeting on Congress Guidelines	K 19
PLA Leading Cadres Study CPC Congress Documents	K 20
PLA Circular on Building Spiritual Civilization	K 21
Hu Yaobang Visits Goat Milk Product Mill in July	K 22

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Wang Feng Meets Taiwanese Sports Delegation	U 1
Beijing Denies Mainland-Taiwan Economic Clash	U 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Taiwan's Economic Difficulties [26 Sep]	U 2
Chinese Worldwide Favor PRC's Taiwan Proposal	U 5
Taiwan Fishing Vessel Rescued by PRC Tugboat	U 7
Taiwan Team Asked to Leave Bridge Competition	U 7

TAIWAN

Official Urges Stronger Taiwan-U.S. Relations	V 1
American Institute Chairman Dean Arrives	V 2
Meetings Hear Proposals for Political Parties	V 2
PA SHIH NIEN TAI Assesses Buy-American Missions [Sep]	V 3
Briefs: Malaysian Trade Mission; Jamaican Trade Mission	V 5

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Press Assesses Results of Suzuki Visit	W 1
HSIN WAN PO Report [2 Oct]	W 1
WEN WEI PO Editorial [30 Sep]	W 1
PAI HSING on Arrest of Children of CPC Members [1 Oct]	W 3
Press Commentary on Sovereignty Question	W 3
TA KUNG PAO Column [2 Oct]	W 3
WEN WEI PO Editorial [2 Oct]	W 5
MING PAO Notes PLA Paper's Self-Criticism [2 Oct]	W 6
POST: PRC Shipyards To Build Ships for Norway [4 Oct]	W 7

FURTHER MATERIALS ON NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITIES

Embassies Give Receptions

OW010842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Heads of Chinese diplomatic missions in Malta, Bangladesh, Fiji, the Soviet Union, Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Greece and Britain gave receptions yesterday in celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Chinese Ambassador to Malta Cheng Zhiping held a reception yesterday evening in Valletta. Among the 350 guests present were Miss Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; Dr Joseph Cassar, senior deputy prime minister and minister of justice and parliamentary affairs; Mgr J. Mercieca, metropolitan archbishop of Malta; and Dr Ugo Mifsud Bonnici, president of the General Council of the Executive Council of the Malta Nationalist Party.

Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Liu Shuqing gave a reception in Dacca yesterday evening. Among the 300 guests present were Bangladesh Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator Rear Admiral Mahboob Ali Khan, and other ranking officials and officers as well as President of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Society Mirza Golam Hafiz.

Chinese Ambassador to Fiji Shen Zhiwei gave a National Day reception in Suva yesterday. Fiji Cabinet ministers Mohammed Ramzan, Peter Stinson and Ahmed Ali attended.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng gave a reception yesterday evening. Among the 700 guests present were Soviet Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Leonid Illichev, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Ivan Grishin and First Vice-Chairmen of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Oleg Rakhmanin and Sergey Tichvinskiy.

Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Ding Xuesong gave a National Day reception yesterday. The 300 guests present included Svend Jacobson, president of the Danish Parliament, government ministers and many personages, friendly to China.

Chinese Ambassador to Ireland Gong Pusheng gave a National Day reception in Dublin yesterday. Among the 100 guests present were Dr M. Hillery, wife of the president; Lt.-General Louis Hogan, chief of staff, and D. Kinlen, president of the Irish-Chinese Cultural Society.

The charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in Cyprus, Zhu Baoling, gave a reception yesterday. Among the 110 guests present were President Spiros Kiprianou and three Cabinet ministers.

The charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in Greece, Lin Chen, gave a reception yesterday. M. Matsinas, first deputy speaker of the Greek Parliament and representative of the speaker of parliament and two government ministers were among the 350 guests who attended the reception.

Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy in London Liang Geng gave a reception yesterday evening. Among the 500 guests present were a number of senior government officials.

Foreign Leaders' Greetings

OW011750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- More state or government leaders of foreign countries have sent congratulatory messages to Ye Jianguo, chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, greeting the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Congratulatory messages to Ye Jianying were sent by King of Nepal Birendra, President of the Philippines Ferdinand E. Marcos, Sultan of Malaysia Haji Ahmad Shah, President of Sierra Leone Siaka Stevens, President of Argentina Reynaldo Bignone, King of Morocco Hassan II, President of Tunisia Habib Bourguiba, President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad, Acting President of Suriname Lachmipersad Ramdat-Misier, President of Colombia Belisario Betancourt, President of Nigeria Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, President of Cyprus Spiridon Kiprianou, President of the United Arab Emirates Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, Federal President of the Swiss Confederation Fritz Honegger, King of Belgium Baudouin I, President of Austria Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Queen Mother Ingrid of Denmark in the name of the queen, King of Norway Olav, Queen of Britain Elizabeth II and Queen of Holland Beatrix.

Congratulatory messages to Zhao Ziyang were sent by Prime Minister of the Philippines Cesar Virata, Prime Minister of Malaysia Mahathir Bin Mohamed, Prime Minister of Tunisia Mohamed Mzali, Prime Minister of Thailand Prem Tinsulanon, Prime Minister of Malta Dom Mintoff, Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of New Zealand Robert Muldoon, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier of Hungary Gyorgy Lazar.

Meanwhile, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of Albania, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Vietnam sent congratulatory messages to the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress and the State Council. The Council of Ministers of Mongolia sent a congratulatory message to the State Council of China.

PRC Envoy Hold Receptions

OW021920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese diplomatic envoys in a number of countries held receptions to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Wang Chung hosted a reception on September 30 which was attended by Jamaican Governor-General Florizel A. Glasspole, Senate President Oswald Harding and other guests.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires a.i. to Western Samoa gave a reception the same day to mark the P.R.C. National Day. Among the guests were deputy head of state Tupua Tamasese Lealofi IV, Assembly Speaker Nonumalo Leulumoega Sofara and Prime Minister Tupuola Efi.

A reception was held in Georgetown, Guyana, which was attended by some 120 guests including Guyanese Vice-President Desmond Hoyte and other high ranking officials.

Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, attended the reception in Madrid to mark the 33rd anniversary of the P.R.C. National Day.

Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin held a reception on September 30 which was attended by William Clark, assistant to the president for national security affairs and other officials as well as overseas Chinese.

Receptions were also held in Colombia, Chile and Cuba to celebrate the Chinese National Day.

More Greetings

OW030820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leaders have received more congratulatory messages from foreign leaders on the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, has received messages from Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Kenyan President and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces Daniel Arap Moi, Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah, Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana, King of Spain Juan Carlos, and King of Sweden Carl XVI Gustaf.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, has received messages from general secretary of the Zambian United National Independence Party and Zambian Acting President Humphrey Mulemba, Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka, Mauritanian Chief of State and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party Santiago Carrillo, and general secretary of the Working People's Party of Sri Lanka H.L.K. Karawita.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang has received messages from Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira, Seychelles President France Alberto Rene, Comoran Premier Ali Mrroudjae, Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Central African head of state and government Andre Kolingba, and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strosgal.

The Chinese National People's Congress and government have received messages from the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council of Laos and the Lao Government.

USSR, Romania Mark Day

OW031228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Music and film soirees, cocktail parties and other celebrations have been held in Romania, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Mongolia to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The Romanian Defense Ministry organized the celebrations in an artillery school on September 27, and the Romanian Council of Socialist Culture and Education gave a Chinese film show on the evening of the following day. On September 30, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association held a reception to mark the Chinese National Day.

The Czechoslovak Association for International Relations held a cocktail party on September 29, and young singers from the Prague Conservatory sang the country's famous pieces by Bedrich Smetana and Antonin Dvorak.

Film shows to mark the occasion were also given in the Soviet Union by the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society as well as the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association on September 29.

XINHUA RAPS ABC TV 'INNUENDO' ON TEXTILE TALKS

OW011714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, September 30 (XINHUA) -- An ABC news program here yesterday which unjustly blamed limited Chinese textile exports to the United States for the stagnation in U.S. textile industry has prompted the Chinese delegation to the current textile talks to demand explanation and clarification.

The program, which came two days after a second round of negotiations for a new Sino-U.S. textile agreement started here, tried to attribute the current U.S. textile industry slump to massive textile imports and, through innuendo, to China by alleging that she is the only country whose textile exports to the United States have not been subject to restrictions.

"This was not true," said a member of the Chinese delegation, which had made representations to the U.S. side and asked for explanation and clarification so that the current negotiations can be going on smoothly.

The talks here are a continuation of the first round of negotiations held in Beijing between August 13 and 16 which concluded fruitlessly because of a U.S. proposal aimed at stricter restrictions on China's textile exports to the United States in contravention of the spirit of the agreement on trade relations between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation began the current talks with a new, reasonable proposal and has been looking forward to the U.S. side responding positively, out of its sincerity to see the talks succeed. At this moment, the U.S. television program cannot but be regarded as a deliberate effort to create new obstacles to the talks.

The Chinese delegation quoted U.S. official statistics to show that Chinese textile exports to the United States, which totalled 590 million dollars last year, accounted for less than 6 per cent of the total U.S. textile imports of approximately 10 billion dollars. This was only a small rate as compared with the United States' three major textile suppliers, including South Korea, which accounted for 49 percent. So the alleged impact of Chinese textiles on the crisis-laden U.S. industry was simply out of the question.

Moreover, in the past decade, China incurred an aggregate deficit of 9 billion dollars in her trade with the United States, with the deficits last year alone standing at 2.9 billion dollars. And the same held true in China's textile trade with the United States. Last year, China imported 940 million dollars worth of U.S. cotton and chemical fibers, 1.7 times China's textile exports to the United States.

It should also be noted that a considerable proportion of Chinese exports consisted of grey cloth, which was used as raw material by the American printing, dyeing and garments industries and therefore was beneficial to the U.S. industry.

The Chinese delegation also pointed to the untruth of alleged unrestricted Chinese export. Chinese textile exports to the United States had been subject to high U.S. taxes until January 1980, the U.S. side made unrestrained use of the consultation clauses to include more items in the categories subject to consultation and the quota system.

All told, it is the U.S. Government who should take steps to facilitate Chinese exports to the United States in order to alter the imbalanced trade situation between the two countries.

HUANG HUA MEETS SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ AT UN

OW020742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua of China had a working lunch with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz in New York today. They exchanged views on Sino-U.S. relations and international issues of common interest.

Present on the occasion from the U.S. side were Lawrence S. Eagleburger, under secretary of state, John H. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state, and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, permanent representative to the U.N.

Present on the Chinese side were Chai Zemin, ambassador to the United States, and Ling Qing, permanent representative to the U.N.

In a busy day today, the Chinese foreign minister also met on separate occasions with foreign ministers of Belgium, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, France and Norway and chairman of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Yesterday, Huang Hua paid a courtesy call on president of the current U.N. General Assembly session Imre Hollai. He also met and had friendly conversations respectively with foreign ministers of Brazil, Finland, Venezuela, Ireland and Thailand.

RICHARD NIXON GIVES DINNER HONORING HUANG HUA

OW030718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon gave a dinner at his residence in New Jersey this evening in honor of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Present on the occasion were former U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and former U.S. Ambassadors Walter Annenberg and Kenneth Rush.

Present also were Chinese Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ling Qing and Deputy Permanent Representatives Liang Yufan and Mi Guojun.

AFP: USSR'S ILICHEV CURRENTLY IN BEIJING

BK040226 Hong Kong AFP in English 0129 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing Oct. 4 (AFP) -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Illichev is currently in Beijing for talks on Sino-Soviet relations, official Chinese sources said today. The sources however refused to specify when Mr. Illichev arrived here and the length of his stay.

Mr. Illichev's talks mark a renewed Sino-Soviet dialogue, frozen nearly three years ago by Beijing following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1970.

The Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued a statement which reads: "According to the decision made by the Chinese and Soviet sides through consultations the Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Illichev has come to Beijing for consultations with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on the question of Sino-Soviet relations." In reply to questions on the date of Mr. Illichev's arrival and the length of his stay, a Chinese spokesman only said: "No comment".

KYODO: HUANG HUA ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW030526 Tokyo KYODO in English 0514 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] New York Oct 2 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua told his Japanese counterpart here Saturday that China has no plan at present to hold a ministerial-level talk with Moscow on the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

Huang disclosed this in reply to a question made by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi on a recent report that Beijing and Moscow have agreed on the talks in Beijing later this month at the foreign vice-minister level.

China has no immediate plan to upgrade the talks level to a ministerial one, Huang told Sakuruchi. The Japanese and Chinese ministers had talks during a lunch meeting hosted by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Saturday noon.

The Chinese foreign minister said there may be an improvement in cooperative relations with Moscow such as trade and personnel and technological exchange in the future. But what is important (for normalizing the relations) is that the Soviet Union removes its military threat, Huang said.

Perez de Cuellar told the two leaders that he intends to extend the period of the stay of UN peace-watching corps in Lebanon far beyond the current deadline of October 18. He asked Japan to support the plan for the longer stay of UN corps in war-torn Lebanon.

PRAVDA CARRIES USSR CONGRATULATIONS TO PRC

PM041047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the PRC.

On behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers send China's working people congratulations on the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

The victory of the revolution in China was the Chinese people's historic achievement and a portentous event in the world revolutionary process. During their long struggle for genuine national liberation and the building of a new society China's working people invariably met with the sincere sympathies, support and assistance of the Soviet Union.

The USSR consistently advocates improved relations with the PRC and their development on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness -- which accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples and the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

We sincerely wish the Chinese people successes in developing the economy and culture and in enhancing their material well-being.

[signed] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; The USSR Council of Ministers.

SOVIET PULLOUT FROM AFGHANISTAN DEMANDED AT UN

OW020854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Repeated calls for an immediate termination of the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan to enable the Afghan people to determine their own future were heard during the first five days of the general debate at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo said: "We cannot accept that, as a result of power-bloc policies, sovereign countries should be occupied, their domestic affairs subjected to interference and their freedom restricted, as is the case in Afghanistan."

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed said that for weak and small nations of the world, the continuance of the Afghan nationalist struggle was crucial. "We, in Malaysia, are fully committed to the restoration of the lawful rights of the Afghan people, including their right to determine for themselves their future, free from coercion and for the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour," he noted.

Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames condemned the Soviet Union for its flagrant aggression of Afghanistan and expressed support for the Afghan people's struggle to re-establish their country's complete sovereignty.

Senegalese Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse announced that Senegal supports efforts by the United Nations to rid Afghanistan of foreign oppressors. The use of force was no solution to the problem, he said.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo noted that three years have elapsed since the Soviet invasion, but the resistance of the proud Afghan people against a regime imposed from outside is stronger than ever. He regretted that there have been no response to the appeals and constructive proposals aimed at the restitution of the right to self-determination for the Afghan people and for the re-establishment of that country's traditional status as an independent, neutral and non-aligned state.

Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Allan J. MacEachen said that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan continued to violate the sovereignty of their victims and to ignore U.N. General Assembly resolutions, he added.

Many other countries including Yugoslavia, Japan and Norway joined in the appeal for the Soviet Union to pull out its troops from Afghanistan.

DPRK NEWSPAPER GREETS PRC NATIONAL DAY

OW011356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (XINHUA) -- NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Korean Worker's Party, today warmly greeted the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The paper says in an editorial that the Chinese take pride in their valiant struggles and brilliant victories in the 33 years since the founding of the republic.

In recent years, the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, have overcome obstacles and difficulties and achieved stability and unity in the country, thus ushering in a new historical period of socialist modernization, the editorial points out.

The great and long-standing traditional friendship between Korea and China has deepened thanks to the vigorous efforts and painstaking care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang, the editorial says, adding that Comrade Kim Il-song's recent visit to China demonstrated the unshakable friendship and unity between the two parties and the two peoples.

"From generation to generation, the Korean people will do their utmost to consolidate and develop the Korea-China friendship based on the militant comradeship and revolutionary principles," the editorial says.

PRC EMBASSY IN JAPAN HOSTS NATIONAL DAY PARTY

OW012020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Wang Xiaoyun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, hosted a grand reception for 1,200 people in the embassy premises this evening in celebration of the National Day of China and the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, director general of the Administrative Management Agency; Haruo Okada, vice speaker of the House of Representatives; Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party; Ichio Asukada, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Jideo Den, representative of the United Social Democratic Party; and Shunichi Suzuki, governor of Tokyo were among the dignitaries who showed up. Foreign diplomatic corps accredited here were present.

Wang Zhen, Chu Tunan and Sun Pinghua, leaders of the Chinese delegation which is visiting Japan on the occasion of the relations normalization anniversary, also attended the reception.

Coinciding with the Moon Festival, a traditional Chinese gala day, the reception was overwhelmed by an impressive warm atmosphere with friends from different countries retrospecting on memorable events of international friendship and cooperation and their importance.

Some Chinese residents from Taiwan said they were very much elated at the great achievements of their motherland and felt proud of them. They noted that it was also the first anniversary of the nine-point statement on Taiwan issued by Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and that it was their wish that the reunification of the motherland would be realized early.

JAPAN'S ZENKO SUZUKI RETURNS HOME FROM VISIT

OW011540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki returned home this afternoon by special plane after concluding his six-day official visit to China.

Among those present at Haneda airport to welcome the prime minister were Acting Prime Minister and Director General of the Administrative Management Agency Yasuhiro Nakasone, Secretary General of the Liberal Democratic Party Susumu Nikaido.

Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo Wang Xiaoyun was also present to welcome the Japanese prime minister.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON WANG ZHEN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Calls on LDP Official

W301836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, head of the visiting Chinese delegation, together with some delegation members called on Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, and Shigeko Ohira, wife of late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, here today.

During the meeting, Susumu Nikaido said that the current visit by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to China would further promote the friendly relations between the two countries.

He added that over the past ten years, the relations between the two countries have become closer and closer. Despite some storms, Japan remains determined to abide by the Japan-China joint statement in an effort to establish a firm friendship between the two countries. He held that the Chinese endeavours for realizing the four modernizations would be of benefit not only to China but also to world peace.

Wang Zhen said the contributions made by far-seeing statesmen of the Liberal Democratic Party Kakuei Tanaka, Masayoshi Ohira and Susumu Nikaido to the friendship between China and Japan have left a deep impression on the Chinese people. He stressed that Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki's current visit to China would bring about good results.

In the afternoon, Wang Zhen and deputy of the delegation Chu Tunan and Sun Pinghua called on Shigeko Ohira and her family including Hajime Morita, her son-in-law and a dietman. Both hosts and guests recalled the friendship between the two countries and Ohira's efforts to promote Sino-Japanese relations.

Calls on Aiichiro Fujiyama

OW011640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, leader of the visiting Chinese delegation, praised Aiichiro Fujiyama today for his contributions to the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

Calling on Fujiyama, an old friend of the Chinese people and chairman of Japan's Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Wang Zhen said the efforts made by Fujiyama had been "very effective."

Wang said Sino-Japanese trade will get expanded along with time. The joint efforts of the two countries will not only be contributive to the development of the Third World but will also benefit world peace.

In reply, Fujiyama expressed his determination to make still greater efforts to strengthen friendly ties between the two countries.

Accompanying Wang during his call on Fujiyama were Chu Tunan, deputy head of the delegation and some of the delegation members.

Late in the afternoon, Wang Zhen, Chu Tunan and Sun Ping Hua, also a deputy head of the delegation, met with relatives of the deceased Japanese friends of China in the Chinese Embassy and expressed appreciation of their efforts in continuing their ancestors' will to work for the Sino-Japanese friendly relations.

Attends Tokyo Cocktail Party

OW031716 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1619 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- Today, at a cocktail party sponsored by the Tokyo Overseas Chinese Association, Chu Tunan, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation currently visiting Japan, said: "The gate of the mainland is open wide for compatriots in Taiwan. I hope that our compatriots overseas will give fuller play to their role as a bridge and make positive contributions to accomplishing the great cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

This afternoon Wang Zhen, leader of the delegation, and other delegation members attended a cocktail party of Chinese nationals residing in Japan to celebrate the 33d anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

After a toast proposed by Chen Kunwang, president of the Tokyo Overseas Chinese Association, Chu Tunan gave a long speech. He said: Stepping up socialist modernization, striving for the reunification of the motherland including Taiwan, and opposing hegemonism to safeguard world peace are the three main tasks of the Chinese people for the 1980's. To accomplish the great cause of the motherland's reunification is the sacred mission entrusted by history to the Chinese people of all nationalities. After more than 30 years of painful separation and misfortune, the people on the mainland and compatriots in Taiwan pressingly demand the reunification of the motherland and reunion of families. This is the desire of the people and the trend of the times. On New Year's Day 1979, the NPC Standing Committee issued a "Message to Compatriots in Taiwan"; in September of last year, Chairman Ye Jianying published a nine-point proposal for the peaceful reunification of the motherland; at the meeting marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, Chairman Hu Yaobang, in his capacity as the responsible person of the Communist Party, extended an invitation to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and others; and in July of this year, Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi sent a letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo hoping that Mr Chiang would let bygones be bygones, take up the historical responsibility, give consideration to the overall situation of the country and the interests of the nation, accomplish the third cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and work together for the great cause of making China prosperous and strong. All this has demonstrated our sincere desire for the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Chu Tunan also briefed the overseas Chinese on the motherland's socialist construction and the general task in the new historical period set forth by the 12th National CPC Congress, and expressed the hope that overseas Chinese in Japan will make greater contributions to the motherland's construction and the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Chu Tunan's speech was greeted by repeated applause and aroused sympathetic responses.

Meets Former Prime Minister

OW011652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Head of the visiting Chinese delegation Wang Zhen had a friendly conversation with former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki here this evening at a reception given by the Chinese Embassy to mark the 33rd anniversary of China's National Day.

Wang Zhen said that China and Japan as friendly neighbors should adopt positive attitudes toward the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Takeo Miki expressed his satisfaction over the smooth development of the Sino-Japanese relations in various fields over the past ten years since the normalization of their diplomatic relations, saying "the history of Asia over the past 100 years shows Japan must have a friendly relation with China. Japan must remember well the lesson and maintain friendship with China forever."

He hoped that the two countries would join their hands in making contributions to world peace and stability.

U.S. ANNOUNCES PLAN TO DEPLOY F-16'S IN JAPAN

OW011018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, September 30 (XINHUA) -- The United States will deploy about 50 advanced F-16 fighters on the Japanese island of Honshu beginning in 1985 to counter the increased threat from the Soviet Union in the region, the Pentagon announced today.

The announcement came after an agreement on U.S. Air Force use of the Japanese base at Misawa in northern Honshu was reached during the talks between U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and visiting Japanese Defense Minister Soichiro Ito.

A joint statement said Ito told Weinberger the Japanese could not agree to special funding for the bases, but hoped it could be included in his country's overall support for U.S. forces in Japan.

Weinberger, expressing pleasure at the Japanese agreement in principle to accept the F-16's, recalled the recent intercept by Japan of a Soviet Tupolev backfire bomber as evidence of the increasing Soviet air threat in the region.

The Pentagon said: "The proposed deployment of the multi-mission F-16 would improve the military balance in the Far East, demonstrate U.S. commitment to mutual defense in the Far East and enhance the deterrence strength of the U.S. and Japan security relationship."

It said the United States planned to base the first 24 of the F-16's in 1985 at Misawa base on Honshu island, about 450 miles (720 km) southeast of the Soviet port of Valdivostock. The remaining planes would be deployed in subsequent years.

U.S. officials disclosed that in the past three years the Soviet Union had deployed three times as many fighters in the region as had the United States.

Japanese Public Reaction

OW011352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Japan's agreement to a U.S. plan to deploy F-16 fighter bombers at Misawa, northern Japan, has aroused widespread public concern at home.

Commenting on the U.S. plan, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN said that the proposed US deployment of F-16 fighter bombers at Misawa airbase in Honshu is "closely linked with its change in strategy in the Far East." This, the paper feared, would increase tension.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN said: "This will have an important bearing on Japan's future military strategy. It offers an opportunity to prod Japan into making greater efforts to boost build-up." Japan may once again be turned into "a U.S. forward base."

A number of opposition parties in Japan including the Socialist Party, the Komei Party, the New Liberal Club and the United Social Democratic Party have voiced opposition to the U.S. plan and urged the Japanese Government to withdraw its decision.

WAN LI MEETS JAPANESE MOUNT QOGIR EXPEDITION

OW151650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a Japanese Mount Qogir expedition led by Isao Shinkai, and a Japanese delegation headed by Kenziro Imaida, president of the Japanese Alpine Association, at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Wan Li, on behalf of the Chinese Government, congratulated the climbers for reaching the summit of Mount Qogir, the world's second highest peak.

He said "on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, the arrival of the guests has strengthened the friendship between China and Japan, and our peoples."

Present at the meeting were Li Menghua and Lu Jindong, minister and vice-minister, of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Zhong Shitong, president of the All-China Sports Federation, Qiao Jiaqin, president of the Chinese Mountaineering Association, and Jin Sucheng, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Koji Watanabe, minister of the Japanese Embassy here, was also present.

To mark the anniversary of Sino-Japanese relations, the expedition, organized by the Japanese Alpine Association, climbed Mount Qogir. Seven members of the team reached the summit of the 8,611-meter peak Aug. 14 and 15. They were the first foreign expedition to ascend the mountain from its north ridge.

This evening, the Chinese Mountaineering Association gave a dinner for the guests. The seven are Naoe Sakashita, Yukihiko Yanagisawa, Kazushige Takami, Haruichi Kawamura, Taisuji Shigeno, Kamuro Hironobu and Hiroshi Yoshino. Yukihiko Yanagisawa died at 8,200 meters at 7 p.m., Aug. 15, during his descent.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS JAPANESE AMITY DELEGATION

OW291312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met today at Zhongnanhai with a Japanese delegation formed by six organizations that have long been working for friendship between Japan and China.

The delegation, composed by men from the Japan-China Friendship Association, the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and the Japan-China Association, has come to participate in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

During the meeting Premier Zhao Ziyang had a cordial talk with Yasushi Inoue, head of the Japanese delegation, Okazaki Kaheita, adviser to the delegation, and other Japanese friends.

Extending a warm welcome to the Japanese guests, Zhao said: "While the people of China and Japan are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between our two countries, our thoughts turn to the many Japanese friends who have made unremitting efforts to promote Sino-Japanese friendship, in the hard days and in the last decade. Some of them laid down their valuable lives. Today, Sino-Japanese friendship has taken deep roots in the heart of the people. This is inseparable from the protracted efforts of the people in both China and Japan."

He said that the Chinese people will never forget the great contributions the Japanese friends have made for the development of Sino-Japanese friendship. It will go down in history and help stimulate the two peoples to continue the friendship, he added.

Yasushi Inoue recalled the 2,000-year-old history of friendly exchanges between the people of the two countries. He said, the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between Japan and China is worth celebrating. "Keeping this friendship will contribute to peace in Asia as well as in the world," he said.

Present at the meeting were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Zhang Xiangshan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Hiromoto Seki, minister of the Japanese Embassy in China.

NI ZHIFU MEETS JAPANESE UNION DELEGATION

OW292058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, feted in the Great Hall of the People today five trade union delegations from Japan celebrating the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the banquet. He welcomed the delegations from China-Japan Workers' Exchanges Association, Japan Telecommunications Workers' Union, Osaka Prefectural Domei, Japan Coal Miners' Union and Fukuoka Prefectural Trade Union Confederation.

During their meeting, Ni Zhifu praised the Japanese working class and trade unions for their efforts to unite all strata of Japanese society, eliminate all difficulties and obstacles to Sino-Japanese friendship and develop the friendship between the trade unions and workers of the two countries. He also expressed his heartfelt appreciation and support for those in Japanese trade unions who have taken a firm stand and waged a just struggle to safeguard Sino-Japanese friendship in relation to the textbook issue recently.

Ni Zhifu said the last decade saw new development of the cooperation between trade unions of the two countries. In future struggles to safeguard peace in Asia and the world, and to protect the interests of workers and other labouring people, trade unionists of the two countries would face many common tasks. He expressed the hope that friendship between the trade unions of the two countries would further develop through the common efforts of trade unionists of both countries.

Five leaders of the delegation briefed the Chinese on their unions' tasks and struggles. They said they would continue to abide by the principles of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the China-Japan treaty of friendship and peace, and hand in hand make greater contributions to the development of long-term relations between the two countries.

This afternoon, the Japanese and Chinese workers planted trees at the cultural palace of working people.

HUANG HUA FETES SIHANOUK AT UN MISSION

OW040314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a dinner this evening at the Chinese Mission to the UN in honour of Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife, Vice-President Khieu Samphan, Prime Minister Son Sann and other Kampuchean guests.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Permanent Representative to the UN Ling Qing, deputy permanent representative Liang Yufan and UN Under Secretary General Bi Jilong.

SIHANOUK DEFINES DK POSITIONS TO UN ASSEMBLY

OW011006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, today asked all countries "who are not accomplices of Vietnamese colonialism" to cease granting to the regime of Hanoi financial, economic and material aids."

He told the plenary meeting of the General Assembly today that such aids "could risk not being used to help the unhappy people of Vietnam, but to encourage inevitably their leaders to persevere in their enterprise against my people and my country."

He supported the Afghan people in their struggle for their right to self-determination, and the Laotian people "who aspire to recover Laotian independence and liberty."

He reaffirmed solidarity with the Palestinian people and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legal representatives of the Palestinian people.

He expressed firm support for the reunification of Korea through a peaceful and independent process as aspired by the Korean people and proposed by Marshal Kim Il-song.

Sihanouk appealed to Iran and Iraq to end their war and seek a peaceful solution to their problems.

On the situation in Lebanon, Sihanouk urged respect for its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Foreign armed forces should withdraw without delay to leave the Lebanon people the opportunity to resolve their problem by themselves, he declared.

Sihanouk also expressed solidarity with the Namibian people in their struggle for national liberation under the leadership of Swapo.

PRC OFFICIAL ATTENDS UK LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE

OW020956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Blackpool, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Britain's opposition Labour Party called on its members to restore party unity and prepare to fight the next general election at a five-day annual conference ending today in this seaside city in northwest England.

Political observers here predict that the next general election would probably be held next year.

In a keynote address at the conference, Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, told 1,200 delegates that the party had to unite and work together to win the general election. A mood for restoring party unity before the next election prevailed at the conference and, as a result, Foot's position looked strengthened.

On economic affairs, the conference endorsed an expansionist economic strategy in sharp contrast to the monetarist policy of the conservative government. The government's policy and economic performance, particularly its record on unemployment, came under strong fire at the conference.

After a heated debate, the conference voted by 4.9 million to 1.9 million votes in favour of unilateral nuclear disarmament. But it rejected, by 5.5 million to 1.1 million, a motion demanding Britain's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

At the end of a debate on the Middle East, the conference approved a statement condemning the Israeli Government for the recent Beirut massacre. Another two separate resolutions called on the party to recognise the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, "without whom no settlement in the Middle East can be negotiated."

Zhu Liang, representative of the Communist Party of China (C.P.C.) and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, attended this year's annual conference at the invitation of the British Labour Party.

KOHL ELECTED NEW WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR

OW012052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn, October 1 (XINHUA) -- The West German Bundestag (lower house) today unseated Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and elected leader of the Christian Democrats (CDU) Helmut Kohl in his place.

In a "constructive vote of no confidence" called by the New Coalition of the CDU, the Christian Social Union (CSU) and the Free Democratic Party (FDP), Kohl, 52, won 256 votes in the 497-seat Bundestag, an absolute majority needed for his election as a chancellor.

The new coalition has formed after the FDP broke up its alliance with the SPD about two weeks ago because of the two parties differences over economic policies.

Under the Constitution, Kohl, who has become the sixth chancellor since World War II, will be sworn in later today.

Kohl told reporters after being elected that his first task will be to revive the national worsening economy and tackle the rising unemployment.

FINNISH PREMIER MEETS PRC NEWSMEN IN HELSINKI

OW020408 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Helsinki, October 1 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa told the visiting Chinese journalist delegation today that the Sino-Finnish relations are good and promising.

After expressing congratulations on the Chinese National Day, the prime minister remarked that "the relations between the two countries are characterized by mutual respect and mutual hope for the development of these relations."

He noted that there exists a possibility to widen the cooperation in economy, culture and other fields.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on September 26. It is headed by editor-in-chief Ma Da of the Shanghai newspaper WEN HUI DAILY.

Journalists Leave for Norway

OW031926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Helsinki, October 3 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese journalists delegation headed by editor-in-chief Ma Da of the WEN HUI DAILY left here for Norway today after a week-long visit to Finland.

The delegation was received by Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. He told the Chinese guests that relations between Finland and China are good and hoped that the relations would further develop.

The Chinese delegation has visited factories, social welfare facilities and press circles in this country. It arrived here on September 26 at the invitation of the Finnish Foreign Ministry.

CHEN MUHUA, PORTUGUESE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

OW040726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ricardo Baiao Horta, Portuguese minister of industry, energy and exports, held talks in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

In the talks, the two sides briefed each other on the economy and trade of their respective countries. They said that they would endeavor to expand the economic relations and trade between China and Portugal.

Taking part in the talks were Jia Shi, Chinese vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Antonio Leal da Costa Lobo, Portuguese ambassador to China.

The Portuguese minister and his party arrived here yesterday.

800 U.S. MARINES ARRIVE IN BEIRUT 29 SEP

OW301237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- About 800 U.S. Marines landed by air and sea in Beirut yesterday, joining French and Italian troops of the international peace-keeping force, according to a report reaching here.

Their arrival followed days of negotiations to get Israeli troops out of the Beirut International Airport.

The U.S. troops will start taking up positions on the south of Beirut today.

U.S. ENVOY HABIB TALKS WITH EGYPT'S 'ALI

OW012032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, October 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. president's envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib left here this morning after his talks with Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali yesterday.

While the U.S. is advocating a comprehensive withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, 'Ali stressed Egypt's demand for an immediate withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon regardless of any other considerations, while Egypt deemed as prerequisite to ensuring Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. Egypt is against any foreign intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs and is willing to enter a dialogue with the Lebanese lawful authority to help rebuild Lebanon, Egyptian official sources revealed.

Egyptian sources also revealed 'Ali expressed Egypt's objection to the disrespect of the pledges America gave for the protection of the Palestinians in West Beirut. Egypt asked for adequate guarantees given to the Palestinians and all Lebanese communities to avert any recurrence of the recent incidents in West Beirut.

Talks with the U.S. envoy also reportedly dealt with the Middle East peace process and the U.S. peace plan. 'Ali alerted against the present Israeli policy which constitutes a menace to the peace process and requested the U.S. to take a clear-cut stand to promote the chances of peace in the area.

It was disclosed that Habib reviewed in his talks with 'Ali the results of his recent talks in Lebanon, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Habib arrived here from Saudi Arabia on September 29.

HU YAOBANG MEETS ZIMBABWEAN DELEGATION

OW301302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Leader of the delegation is Maurice Nyamgumbo, organizing secretary of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of mines.

In a cordial conversation, Nyamgumbo told the Chinese leader about the achievements he saw in the economic, social and other fields when he toured the country.

Hu Yaobang said in the past 33 years since the founding of People's Republic, China had made much progress in economic construction. However, it also took a roundabout course in the work. "Otherwise, we would have achieved still greater progress. You can draw lessons from our setbacks and successes."

Hu Yaobang and Nyamgumbo both said the Chinese and Zimbabwe peoples were close friends. The two parties and peoples should make further exchanges, exchange their experience and learn from each other, so as to build their respective countries still better.

Present on the occasion were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central committee; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department; and Gabriel Phineas Chisese, Zimbabwe ambassador to China.

The Zimbabwe delegation arrived here yesterday after visiting Xuzhou, Wuzi and Shanghai.

EMBASSIES IN AFRICA HOLD NATIONAL DAY RECEPTIONS

OW040828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese embassies in Niger, Seychelles, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Benin, Senegal, Madagascar, Gambia, Gabon, Burundi, Morocco, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Cape Verde, Ghana, Sao Tome and Principe, Comoros, Mauritius and Upper Volta gave receptions on September 27, 29, 30 and October 1 to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Present at those receptions were Comoran Prime Minister and Acting President Ali Mroudjae, President of Comoran Assembly Mohamed Taki, Mauritian Governor General Dayendranath Burrenchobay, and Prime Minister Aneeroood Jugnauth and Speaker of the Assmably Allen Gano, Malian President Moussa Traore's representative, Minister of Planning Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hammani, Niger Head of State Seyni Kountche's representative General Henri Yacouba, Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Guy Sinon.

WAN LI MEETS SIERRA LEONE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW021304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly talk here today with a youth delegation from Sierra Leone.

The delegation is led by Patrick George Ojong, member of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress and deputy secretary-general of the National Youth League.

Present at the meeting were Liu Weiming, secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and C.B. Aabee, Sierra Leonean ambassador to China.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CRITICIZES ZHAO YIYA ARTICLE

OW021154 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by the editorial department of JIEFANGJUN BAO: "An article With Serious Mistakes"; as noted below, published in the 27 September JIEFANGJUN BAO]

[Text] On 28 August, this paper published an article by Comrade Zhao Yiya entitled "Communist Ideology Is the Core of Socialist Spiritual Civilization." The article contains some worthy points, but on the whole it has serious theoretical and political mistakes written under a correct title. Particularly, this article -- which is in conflict with certain important points in the report to the 12th party congress (the manuscript of the report had been submitted by the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee to the 7th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee for approval in early August and was by then basically finalized; all this was known by both the writer and this paper's responsible persons -- was published by us on the eve of the 12th party congress. This was not only a case of serious carelessness, but one of dereliction of duty and a grave political and organizational mistake on our part. We need to draw a profound lesson from it. At the same time, we have the responsibility to make an analysis of the major mistaken views in the article in order to offset its harmful effects.

1. On "distinguishing between the two kinds of civilizations." Here the writer first of all points out that spiritual civilization has a class character, and that our spiritual civilization and bourgeois "civilization" are fundamentally different. Under this general proposition, the writer failed to correctly apply the Marxist class viewpoint and method of class analysis in his elaboration of the specific contents of spiritual civilization.

In calling for the promotion of socialist spiritual civilization, our party has made a scientific analysis of it, defined its nature and content and clearly defined the principles and policies with regard to it. Comrade Zhao Ziyang in his government work report to the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC in November 1981 pointed out: "Spiritual civilization covers a wide area, but it must have as its main content the following two aspects: One is the scope and level of development of education, science, culture, art, public health and physical culture. This is an indicator of a society's level and degree of civilization. Every society develops this aspect of spiritual civilization to suit its needs, but the socialist system demands its wider and faster development.... The other aspect is the orientation and level of the political, ideological and moral development of society. This is determined by the nature of the social system and, in turn, strongly reacts on the latter." In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang more systematically and comprehensively expounded the attainment of a high level of socialist spiritual civilization, pointing out clearly once again that of the two aspects of socialist spiritual civilization -- the cultural and the ideological -- it is the ideological aspect that determines the socialist character of our spiritual civilization. This tells us that as far as the general character is concerned, socialist spiritual civilization and capitalist civilization are fundamentally different, and it is necessary to make a Marxist class analysis of them. But this is not to say that every specific element of spiritual civilization has a class character, or that the specific components of spiritual civilizations under different social systems are all completely incompatible and incapable of communicating with each other. Take culture and education for example. On such fundamental questions as the guiding ideology of their development and whom to serve, they naturally have different class characters under different social systems. As for their many specific components, such as general knowledge, mathematics and natural science, health and physical culture and so forth, these reflect the common achievements of mankind in understanding the world and changing it and have no class character.

Even in the ideological aspect of civilization, not all the elements have a class character, because they include certain norms of thinking and codes of conduct which are indispensable for any society to exist and develop and for life in any community to progress normally. As long as class struggle exists, we must persist in observing and handling social phenomena and social contradictions regarding the nature of class struggle with the Marxist class viewpoint. However, we oppose indiscriminate use of the class viewpoint, the method of class analysis and giving a class character to any kind of general knowledge or social conduct. We too should critically inherit the positive results developed by the bourgeoisie in the history of human thinking. We firmly oppose only the bourgeoisie exploitation system and the decadent ideas and lifestyle arising therefrom. As we all know, the coming into being of scientific communism, that is, Marxism, as the core of socialist spiritual civilization was inseparable from the development of the science and culture of mankind in the 19th century and earlier. Otherwise, Lenin's reference to the three historical sources of Marxism, Engels' reference to the relationship between the emergence of dialectical materialism and the three great scientific discoveries in the 19th century, and the fact that the theory that class struggle is the force propelling the historical development of class society mentioned by Marx had long been discovered by bourgeois historians, would all become inconceivable.

How, then, did Comrade Zhao Yiya analyze this in his article? He said: "Some things look alike on the surface, but, in essence, are completely different. Take 'Courtesy' for example. Our courtesy is based on equality and fraternal love. Their 'courtesy' is nothing but a 'veil' covering their scramble for fame, gain and their intrigues against each other." He added: "No matter what kind of 'automatic production lines' there are, they are always weapons for the bourgeoisie to squeeze out the sweat and blood of the proletariat." In the eyes of Comrade Zhao Yiya, not only does every specific content of spiritual civilization have its class character, but also the contents of material civilization can have class character. Such a view does not tally, or at least does not completely tally, with objective facts. For example, courtesy is a way of mutual contact between people, a result of the development and progress of the civilization of mankind and has a certain common social character. Of course, in using this method of mutual contacts, different classes and even different individuals sometimes have different purposes and appearance may sometimes conceal what is exactly opposite in nature. However, we definitely cannot simply divide courtesy (for example, shaking hands with each other, saying "please," "thanks," "sorry" and so forth) into bourgeois courtesy and proletarian courtesy, still less regard courtesy as a so-called bourgeois thing which is to be discarded. In the early days of the Red Army, the "three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention" laid down by Comrade Mao Zedong contained such specifics as "speak politely," put back the doors you have taken down for bedboards," "put back the straw you have used for bedding," "don't bathe within sight of women," "don't search for pickets of captives," and so forth. This too was carrying forward and developing the civility and courtesy of human society. Similarly, our call today for observance of public order, emphasis on public health, beautification of the environment, purification of language, and so forth, is also to carry forward and develop the civilization of human society. All these things cannot be simply divided into what belongs to the bourgeoisie and what belongs to the proletariat. As to the "automatic production lines," although when controlled by capitalists in a capitalist society they become a means for capitalists to exploit the workers, they are an important result of mankind's scientific and technological development, have no class character and, therefore, cannot be simply called bourgeois "automatic production lines" or proletarian "automatic production lines."

When we talk about accomplishing socialist modernization and building a socialist material civilization, we proceed from -- and only from -- the sense that material goods production, technology and the development of output are linked to the socialist ownership of the means of production and the socialist planned economy, that material products of society are meant to satisfy the needs of the whole people, that the system of to each according to his work is practiced in the distribution of consumer goods, and that socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization must develop together and complement each other. We are not saying that the specific contents of material civilization, such as the "automatic production lines" and so forth, have any class character. Comrade Zhao Yiya too talked about learning the advanced scientific and technological achievements from the capitalist world and the cultural legacies from history. However, from his "class analysis" method what he said can hardly amount to anything more than empty talk. In reality, what he advocates is use of the "class viewpoint" to explain any phenomena in both the material and spiritual life in society. In fact, this is impossible. Just as Lenin said: By taking one small step too many, truth will become falsehood. ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 257)

2. On "giving prominence to the three precepts." Comrade Zhao Yiya says: "Speaking of spiritual civilization, Comrade Xiaoping has on many occasions emphasized that one must 'have ideals, pay attention to moral integrity and observe discipline.' These three precepts are a very important directive." Here we must first of all clarify one fact. When Comrade Xiaoping presented these three precepts (the original version should be: have ideals, have moral integrity and have a sense of discipline), he stressed the ideological construction of socialist spiritual civilization. But, when he referred to the building of socialist spiritual civilization as a whole, he presented four precepts. While meeting a foreign guest on 6 August, he said: "Recently we have also begun to pay special attention to the important matter of promoting socialist ethics. We want to mold our citizens into a people with ideals, morals, culture and a sense of discipline." Comrade Zhao Yiya should not be unaware of this fact.

Although Comrade Zhao Yiya also said that "this does not mean that the importance of science, culture and other fields can be neglected," apparently the theme of his article was to negate the important significance of culture to the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. He said: "While attaching importance to science and culture, we must not and should not negate the three precepts nor the fundamental and guiding role of communist ideology. We must not, for any reason, allow the importance of culture to blur the prominence of the important role of communist ideology."

Then, he energetically criticized the viewpoint that a person "with little education cannot have lofty ideals and moral integrity" and maintained that "this is obviously wrong." In the first place, the two aspects of socialist spiritual civilization -- ideological construction and cultural construction -- are totally unified. They are integrated and are mutually enhanced. The four precepts of having ideals, morals, culture and sense of discipline have comprehensively embodied the requirements for building a socialist spiritual civilization. Therefore, the issue of "negating" the three precepts with the four precepts simply does not exist. But here, in the name of "giving prominence to the three precepts," Comrade Zhao Yiya has in fact considered having ideals, morals and a sense of discipline in conflict with having culture as if emphasizing culture will weaken the role of communist ideology and prevent people from heightening their ideological consciousness. Such a viewpoint is not in line with Marxism and the party Central Committee's general policy.

Earlier, we mentioned that Marxism itself is the inevitable product of the social and cultural development of mankind under given historical conditions.

As a matter of fact, any revolutionary ideal, moral or discipline is linked with a given society and culture without exception. Therefore, it is totally unreasonable to pit them against each other. Lenin pointed out: "A communist society cannot be built in a country of illiterates." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, 357) "Marxism, the ideological system of the revolutionary proletariat, has won worldwide historic significance because it has not discarded the most precious achievements of the bourgeois era. On the contrary, it has absorbed and transformed all that was valuable in mankind's ideological and cultural development for more than 2,000 years." (ibid, p 362)

Comrade Mao Zedong also said: "An army without culture is a stupid army and a stupid army will not be able to triumph over the enemy." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 912) He also exhorted us: "Our nation has a history of several thousand years. It has its special features and many precious things...from Confucius to Sun Yat-sen. We must sum up and inherit this precious legacy. This is of important assistance for guiding the great movement at present." (ibid, vol 2, p 499) In the revolutionary cause led by the proletariat, culture occupies an important position and is an important revolutionary strength. The birth of our party was the leftward development of the May 4th movement (accepting Marxism and being integrated with the workers movement) and our party's founders. Afterwards, the subsequent central leaders were in general highly cultured. Only when a leader is highly cultured will he be able to understand the situation and the future for development inside and outside of the party and at home and abroad, as well as the historical experiences in the political, military, economic and cultural fields so that he can think deeply, plan carefully, command confidently and guide our country's revolutionary cause to achieve great victories.

This is particularly so in socialist modernization. This is precisely why the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the importance of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. As it were, serious losses were created because of our "left" mistakes in our previous socialist construction. Now, we have learned from this lesson that we made the mistake of neglecting culture (including education and science) and the intellectuals' role. The party has strived to correct this "left" mistake since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is clearly pointed out in the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that "it is necessary to firmly eradicate the totally erroneous views of belittling education, science and culture, and discriminating against the intellectuals -- views that existed for a long time and reached their peak during the 'Cultural Revolution' -- and strive to elevate the status and role of education, science and culture in modernization." In his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang not only emphatically pointed out the "utmost" importance in properly solving the problems in education and science to the realization of the grand objectives in economic development, but also stressed that cultural construction "is an important requirement for building a material civilization and an important requirement for enhancing the people's ideological consciousness and moral standard." The general program of the new party constitution also stipulates that one of the party's general tasks during the current stage is to build our country into one with a high level of civilization. Both the report and the new party constitution have considered making our nation into one with ideals, morals, culture and a sense of discipline as an important objective in building a socialist spiritual civilization. It is specifically because of this policy that in the past several years our party and state have adopted a series of measures to strengthen cultural construction, implemented the policies on intellectuals and achieved salient success in this regard.

To expound and prove his erroneous viewpoints, Comrade Zhao Yiya, while claiming that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were reactionary not as a result of their low educational level, said heroes like Zhang Side could also have lofty ideas and morality despite their low educational level. In essence, with these examples he wants to explain that culture has little to do with -- or even has negative effects on -- the enhancement of people's ideological consciousness.

This calls for some analysis. When we say that culture is an important requirement for enhancing people's ideological consciousness, we are not saying that it is the only necessary requirement. Therefore, people should not deduce from this that one will have a higher ideological consciousness as long as he is better educated. This is commonsense formal logic. What kind of conclusion did the author want to draw by citing Lin Biao and the "gang of four?" The ideological quality of heroes like Zhang Side was indeed high; however, the ideological state of comrades like Zhang Side was first based on a certain amount of revolutionary culture -- education they received from the party and the army in this case -- even if their cultural level was generally low. In contrast, what tragic and awful ideological and moral state large numbers of British workers were caught in as a result of a lack of culture in the days described by Engels in his book "The State of the British Working Class." Even in today's countries where capitalism has been highly developed, there are still some workers who, because of a lack of education, have fallen into the dark tunnel of crimes (far more than the "crimes" of infringing upon the capitalists' interests). Second, although certain heroes' cultural levels were low as a result of historical conditions, they still made the best use of their time to study culture amid hardship and intense fighting. Our party and army also did all they could to encourage and create the conditions for everyone to study culture. Comrade Mao Zedong once clearly pointed out that "the masses must be told that they must pull themselves up and struggle against illiteracy, superstition and unhealthy habits." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 912) Everyone knows that Comrade Mao Zedong paid personal attention to organizing his guards to study culture and specifically decided what they must study.

Third, different revolutionary tasks present different demands for culture under different historical conditions. To give full play to thier roles during the stage of socialist construction, heroes and exemplary personages must have a higher scientific and cultural level than that during the revolutionary war period, and they certainly must make use of all favorable conditions to learn scientific and cultural knowledge. As a matter of fact, the cultural level of Lei Feng and Wang Jie was fairly high, as people can see from their works. For the sake of the modernization of the armed forces, we cannot help but set up stricter requirements in cultural, scientific and technical education for the commanders and fighters. Similarly, it is also necessary to give professional training to the armymen so that it will be easier for them to find jobs in another trade, and this has become an urgent task in strengthening the building of our armed forces.

Fourth, a higher level culture is essential for studying theory, grasping the communist ideological system and fostering a dialectical materialist and historical materialist world outlook so that revolutionary ideals are built on a scientific foundation. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "To study theory, our worker-peasant cadres must first study culture. Without culture, they will not be able to understand the Marxist and Leninist theory." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 766) During the past several decades, the broad masses of party, government and military cadres of our country have been following this direction charted by Comrade Mao Zedong. But they have not done enough. For this reason, the report made at the 12th party congress has emphatically explained the necessity of the system of rotational training of cadres, and the new party constitution has also stipulated that party cadres must accept the "party's education and training," and that they must "be qualified for their leading posts in organizational ability, general education and vocational knowledge."

Fifth, the socialist spiritual civilization is rich and varied. Following the development of the socialist cause, it is even more necessary for us to train still more people with an all-round development in cultural understanding and work skills. A certain hero or exemplary personage may show something spectacular in a certain aspect, demonstrate the lofty communist spirit, and set an example for the people to learn from. However, the development of the spiritual civilization in our entire society must be all-round, imposing higher and higher demands on the people and the army, including heroes and exemplary personages. Comrade Zhao Yiya also said: "The elevation of cultural standards is conducive to studying communist theories and heightening ideological consciousness."

However, the examples which he cited, without practicing logic or analyzing things, in fact, give the people the negative impression that in developing the socialist spiritual civilization, culture is something nonessential and that people who have ideals, pay attention to moral integrity and observe discipline can also by trained without cultural development.

In his report delivered at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang particularly pointed out: "Ideological and political workers, workers in culture, in the sciences and in education of all types and levels from kindergartens to graduate schools -- all shoulder particularly heavy responsibilities in building a socialist spiritual civilization." This shows precisely that the development of our spiritual civilization is inseparable from the efforts of the workers in all spheres who have fairly high cultural standards. At a time when our party has repeatedly called for efforts to raise scientific and cultural standards in the entire nation and emphasized the significant role of culture in developing socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, it is difficult for us to understand the meaning of the views expressed by Comrade Zhao Yiya in running counter to the above-mentioned guideline.

3. On "Is it 'Ultraleft'." After finishing the two aforementioned lengthy paragraphs, Comrade Zhao Yiya has come up with an issue such as this one. People think that he is going to answer the question of whether or not the aforementioned views are "ultra-left." However, he swelled on something else under this heading. Only later on did he return to the original theme of his article: communist ideas constitute the core of the socialist spiritual civilization which is absolutely correct. This also completely conforms with the wording of the report of the 12th CPC National Congress. He is also absolutely correct in saying that it is necessary to distinguish education on communist ideas from the economic policies in the society at the present stage and that the propagation of communist ideas at present does not "exceed the socialist stage" and that such propagation is not an "ultraleft" practice. This was elucidated by Comrade Mao Zedong several decades ago. This is what our party has always stressed and puts into practice at present. The report of the CPC national congress also emphasized this point. The question is whether or not these views expressed by Comrade Zhao Yiya in the two previous paragraphs tally with Marxism and with scientific communist ideas. The answer can only be negative on the basis of the above analysis. The views he tried to propagate represent precisely the pernicious influence of the "left" ideas which have not been eliminated yet. Therefore, so far as Comrade Zhao Yiya's article is concerned, the question of "being ultra-left" or not is not completely unworthy of the writer's or the readers' consideration, although we do not believe that such views are already "ultra left."

4. On "the key link lies in the sober-mindedness of the leaders." The passages on this subject are less than 500 characters long, but they form one of the important key links in the entire article. Comrade Zhao Yiya believes that bourgeois liberalist thinking has prevailed inside and outside the party in recent years. The key link lies in the lax and weak leadership on the ideological front. He said: "First of all, individual responsible comrades in our fields of theory, literature and art, and journalism took the lead in supporting and propagating certain erroneous bourgeois liberalist views that run counter to the four principles. At the same time, these erroneous views were not checked and corrected in time. They inevitably spread and grew. This is a very important experience and lesson. In strengthening leadership on the ideological front, we must first get hold of 'ideological guidance' which is an important link. What education should be conducted in the party, what should be openly publicized, advocated, opposed and paid attention to in a certain period of time should be perfectly clear. Leadership at all levels should be made to understand this. Only in this way, can our leaders remain ideologically sober-minded and our ideological leadership remain strong and effective." It is true that the leadership on the ideological front is very lax and weak. It was for this reason that the central authorities held a forum on issues of the ideological front in August of last year in order to tackle this question. Prior to the opening of the forum comrade Deng Xiaoping delivered an important speech on this question.

During the forum, Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Hu Qiaomu also made important speeches, analyzing the situation on the ideological front and putting forward the guidelines, policy and methods for overcoming bourgeois liberalist ideas. Later on, party organizations at all levels adopted a series of effective measures to solve this issue. They have scored remarkable results in the past year. Completely ignoring all these, Comrade Zhao Yiya said nothing about these facts, as if nothing had happened. Naturally, this task has not been completed yet, because just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in his opening speech at the 12th national party congress, the struggle to combat bourgeois influences and strike at those who undermine socialism is a long-term task "at least for the next 20 years and up to the end of this century." Here, we need to point out particularly that the laxness and weakness mentioned by our party mainly referred to the timidity and lack of efforts on the part of our leaders in the field of ideology in struggling against and criticizing bourgeois liberalist ideas. They were not referred to as our party's ambiguity and muddiness in defining what our party should advocate or oppose and what it should pay attention to. Since the 2d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and until the adoption of the "resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee's ideological guidance has been extremely clear-cut and persistent in opposing the erroneous "left" ideas, while heightening vigilance against, and combating rightist bourgeois liberalist ideas on the ideological front. Comrade Hu Qiaomu's speech as the forum on the ideological front, in which he cited many documents issued by the party Central Committee from 1979 to 1981, and the related speeches of other leading comrades have fully proven this point. However, today, 1 year after the convocation of the forum, Comrade Zhao Yiya has written a lengthy article centering around "ideological guidance." According to his article, it seems that our party is not very clear-cut in defining what education should be conducted in the party, what should be openly publicized, advocated, opposed or paid attention to, and that our leaders are not ideologically sober-minded let alone that "leadership at all levels should be made to understand this." All these ideas run completely counter to the facts. Also, it is difficult for people to understand in which direction his spear is directed in this sector of his argument.

By publishing Comrade Zhao Yiya's article, this paper, as a newspaper of the armed forces, not only spread the wrong view but, without presenting the facts and reasoning things out or identifying specific targets of criticism, generally criticized "individual responsible comrades" in this or that field throughout the party, even to the extent of criticizing the party's entire "ideological guidance." This is an extreme case of lacking seriousness. It violates the party's policy and principle on carrying out criticism and self-criticism in newspapers and periodicals and is particularly not in keeping with the paper's status as a newspaper of the armed forces. The consequence can only be ideological confusion. We cannot but feel with deep regret that the publication of such an article, just on the eve of the convocation of the party's 12th national congress, was indeed an extremely serious mistake.

Comrade Zhao Yiya is an old comrade who has been doing propaganda work in the armed forces for a long time. He did his work well, and he was persecuted in the decade of domestic turmoil. We trusted and respected him very much (in fact too much). Actually, he should not have written such an erroneous article. We all feel disappointed after recognizing the errors in his article. While making self-criticism, we sincerely hope that Comrade Zhao Yiya will learn a necessary lesson from it.

The appearance of this article once again shows that it is extremely important in our party and army to stress that all party members, the party's leading cadres in particular, identify themselves with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically and that the armed forces (including newspapers of the armed forces) must obey the party's absolute leadership.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party's ideological, political and organizational lines have all returned to the correct path of Marxism. To resolutely uphold and implement the Central Committee's line, principles and policies is the natural duty of every party member and party cadre and the first requirement of party discipline. Of course, before the party's line, principles and policies are decided, they can be freely and earnestly discussed at certain occasions within the party, and various different opinions can be expressed then. As to theoretical and policy questions of political importance already decided upon, or basically decided upon, by the Central Committee, party members who have opinions can still express them through proper organizational procedures, but it is impermissible to express views against Central Committee decisions through the public media such as newspapers, periodicals, broadcasting and so forth. If any party member can openly express political views different from those of the Central Committee, then our party will become a club of endless disputes, and it cannot possibly become a unified party with a strong fighting capacity.

The appearance of this article also shows once again that we must continue to persist in opposing both "left" and right erroneous tendencies. On the surface, Comrade Zhao Yiya's article seems to be rather well-balanced. On several questions, it gives opposing views. However, from the previous analysis, it is very clear what it really advocates and opposes. In the name of opposing bourgeois liberalization, it actually propagates a "left" viewpoint. We do have to firmly oppose the trend of bourgeois liberalization and all other rightist viewpoints. However, using "left" viewpoints to oppose bourgeois liberalization and other rightist viewpoints is not only futile but will create new confusion. "Left" and right erroneous tendencies manifest themselves in different forms, but they have one thing in common -- both run counter to Marxism. The fact that Comrade Zhao Yiya's article was published in this paper (and also simultaneously in the Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO) shows that among a very small number of comrades in the party and the army, there indeed remains the pernicious influence of "left" ideas, which constitutes an obstruction to the party's line, principles and policies as does the trend of bourgeois liberalization and other rightist viewpoints. Organizationally and as a disciplinary matter, it is impermissible to propagate these erroneous viewpoints. It is precisely on this point that this paper has for a period of time in the past lacked understanding and must strive to correct from now on.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: In the past few years on a series of major questions of principle, our party "has all along taken a firm stand and waged timely and appropriate ideological struggles on two fronts -- against both the 'left' and the right deviations." This has been an important prerequisite for us in bringing about historic change. At present, in real life, some people have still not completely overcome the "left" or the right erroneous tendencies. On one question or another they often express doubts and even objections to the party's correct line formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. And objectively, these two tendencies are also mutually complementary and abetting. Therefore, toward the end of his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang reiterated that in the future we must still continue to struggle against these two tendencies because only in this way can we correctly carry out the series of tasks and principles set forth by the 12th party congress. We must uphold the stand of Marxist principles and the stand of the party's correct line and resolutely eliminate the interference by both "left" and right erroneous tendencies so that our socialist cause will advance triumphantly in the correct direction indicated by the party. (Originally published in the 27 September JIEFANGJUN BAO)

OFFICIALS ATTEND NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW012018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 1 (XINHUA) -- More than 20,000 people attended this evening a mammoth party in the Great Hall of the People to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Hundreds of variety performances were staged in the halls and auditoriums of the three floors at the Great Hall, ablaze with lights. Among the merrymakers were party and state leaders, representatives of the people of various walks of life in Beijing and representatives of minority nationalities who have come from outlying parts of this country to the capital to attend the National Day celebrations.

Joining the people in the celebrations tonight were party and government leaders Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu, Ni Zhifu, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua and others.

In the 10,000-seat central auditorium, songs and dances were performed.

Hope was the theme of tonight's program. Yuan Zheng, a soprano with the Dongfang (oriental) Song and Dance Ensemble, sang "On the Fields of Hope," about the welcome changes in the countryside that strengthen the confidence of the Chinese peasants. Many other items expressed people's joy with the success of the recent 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and their hopes of the future.

As Halik Shak, editor of the Xinjiang University journal, said while watching the performances: "I firmly believe that China is full of hope after the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party."

He is a member of a visiting group to Beijing formed of representatives of 28 minority nationalities from 13 provinces and autonomous regions.

Some Taiwan compatriots came to the Great Hall of the People from a get-together hosted by the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots. The get-together was attended by more than 30 people of Taiwan origin who have come from various parts of the world to lecture, sightsee, attend college or settle on the mainland.

Other activities in the red lantern-decked halls included electronic games, miniature golf, quiz games and other colorful and entertaining variety acts.

Tiananmen Gate and other major buildings along the Changan Boulevard are and throughout the capital were outlined in festive lights tonight for National Day. However, many Beijing citizens who follow the Moon Festival tradition preferred to stay home for family reunions on this mid-autumn night.

Park authorities in Beijing reported 1.27 million people visited 11 large parks in the city. "This figure is lower than that of last year's National Day because this year's National Day coincides with the Moon Festival," said a spokesman for the authorities. He said he expects a record turnout tomorrow.

Neighborhood committees went door to door to visit the elderly without relatives tonight. Members of the Ji'ansuo neighborhood committee visited three such households in their area. Sitting in her simple but clean room, 77-year-old Liu Wenrong told the Ji'ansuo visitors that before the festival, her neighbors and pupils from a nearby school had helped her clean the room and buy holiday food. The staff of a hospital nearby gave her a physical checkup.

A similar evening party is scheduled in the Great Hall of the People tomorrow evening for Beijing middle and primary school teachers, medical workers, street sweepers, shop assistants, neighborhood activists and peasants from the city's outskirts.

Party and state leaders Deng Yingchao, Fang Yi, Li Desheng and Xu Shiyou took part in celebrations held in Shanghai, Gansu, Shenyang and Jiangsu.

Delegation Visits Ye Jianying

OW020026 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- Thirty-two representatives of the visiting delegation of minority nationalities went in groups today to visit revolutionary veterans Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, Tan Zhenlin and Li Weihan at their residences or in the hospital. The members of the delegation came from 13 provinces and autonomous regions to take part in National Day celebrations in Beijing.

During the visits, the minority representatives extended festive greetings to the veterans and wished them longevity.

Upon their arrival at his residence, Comrade Ye Jianying warmly shook hands with the minority representatives. Welcoming the visitors, he said: "This is the first time for me to meet with minority representatives on National Day, and I feel very happy. Please extend my regards to the people of all minority nationalities."

The minority representatives then told Ye about marked changes in their own areas.

Comrade Ye Jianying said: "Most minority compatriots in the country live in border areas. Upon your return home, you should conscientiously disseminate and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and do a better job of construction, especially economic construction, in the minority areas. You should properly develop industry, agriculture, transport and communications in your own areas." He stressed that economic construction hinges on unity among the people of various nationalities.

At the end of the visit, Comrade Ye Jianying joined them for photographs and saw them off.

Upon their arrival at his residence, Comrade Xu Xiangqian invited the visitors to sit on the sofas and chatted with them cordially. Comrade Xu Xiangqian said: "We should vigorously develop education in the minority regions. To develop its production, a country relies not only on its politics but also on its culture, science and technology."

After hearing a representative from Xinjiang on the conditions in that region, Xu said: "Xinjiang is very vast and is a rich treasure-land." He expressed the hope that all fraternal nationalities would unite together and properly build the big family of the Chinese nation in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Comrade Tan Zhenlin, in Beijing Hospital, said he was very happy to see the visiting minority representatives. He cordially said: "It is very good for you to have a look throughout the country. In this way, you can broaden your horizons and acquaint yourselves with the actual conditions in the motherland. The 12th party congress put forward a program to quadruple the nation's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. The regions of minority nationalities should do their part in reaching the goal. You should actively publicize and implement the guidelines of the congress and do a better job in work."

After shaking hands with the visiting minority representatives, Comrade Li Weihan said: "I am particularly happy to meet comrades of fraternal nationalities during the festival." After asking about the populations and harvests in regions of minority nationalities he said: "Most of the minority nationalities in the country live in border areas, which are rich in natural resources. In view of China's vast territory, only when the unity of all nationalities is strengthened can the four modernizations be ensured and the economy, culture and science be rapidly developed."

Deng Yingchao at Shanghai Fete

OW031910 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] People in Shanghai ceremoniously held a soiree at the municipal government auditorium on the evening of 30 September to warmly celebrate the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Deng Yingchao, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, happily celebrated the joyous festival with over 1,700 people from various circles in Shanghai. In the auditorium a warm atmosphere permeated in which people pledged to work with one heart and one mind and to study and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress in order to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Present at the soiree were leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, the people's government, the municipal CPC committee and the PLA units stationed in Shanghai, including Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong, Yang Shifa, Zhang Chengzong, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruohan, Zhou Gucheng, Li Peinan, Zhao Zukang, Chen Zonglie, Pei Xianbai, Yang Di, Li Gancheng, Song Richang, Jing Renqiu, Tan Jiazheng, Liu Liangmo, Yu Wensi, Wang Jingkun, Zhang Chen, Yu Shanfu, Huo Fayao, Han Decai, Song Chaoshi, (Ran Hong), (Wang Wanbin), (Huo Xinqing) and Zhang Liangde; as well as Guan Zizhan, president of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court, and Qin Kun, chief procurator of Shanghai.

Before the soiree began, Elder Sister Deng cordially met with the representatives of various circles in Shanghai. She warmly shook hands with them and wished them a happy National Day and Moon Festival.

At about 7 pm when Comrade Deng Yingchao smilingly walked into the auditorium in the company of Comrades Chen Guodong and Hu Lijiao, a thunderous applause greeted her. Comrade Deng Yingchao waved her hands again and again in acknowledgement.

Literary and art workers of the Shanghai Song and Dance Troupe, Shanghai Opera Ensemble, Shanghai Orchestra, Shanghai Conservatory, Shanghai Pingtan Troupe, Shanghai film actors and actresses group and children's drama troupe of the China Welfare Institute staged colorful theatrical programs at the soiree.

During the intermission, Comrade Deng Yingchao cordially talked with the leading performers and expressed her appreciation for their excellent performances. At the end of the soiree, responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, the municipal people's government and CPPCC committee, as well as PLA units stationed in Shanghai walked up to the stage to congratulate the performers on their successful performance.

United Front Department Fetes

OW040232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- The United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee this evening invited noted personages who recently returned from Taiwan and the United States to settle down in the country, together with those who are visiting, to jointly celebrate the National Day and the Mid-autumn Festival.

Among those personages invited to the banquet were Ma Bi; Fan Shoukang and his son, Fan LeNian, and daughter-in-law, Wang Qiaosheng; Liang Rongruo; Yang Ximei; Pen Hongwen; Sun Ying and his wife, Xie Congyu; Law Ni; Sun Suifen and Ning Encheng. Also invited to the banquet were the relatives of Ma Bi and others.

Present at the banquet were party and state leaders Xi Zhongxun and Ulanhu, CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Liu Lantao and Director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee Yang Jingren.

Also present were responsible persons of the departments concerned and noted personages Wang Feng [3706 6912], Ping Jiesan, Liu Gui, Peng Youjin, Cheng Siyuan, Gan Cisen, Qian Weichang, Guo Xiuyi, Hou Jingru, Zhang Junqiu and Li Keran.

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTARY HAILS NATIONAL DAY

OW020429 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Open Up New Prospects, Vigorously Develop New China -- Warmly Celebrating the 33d Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China"]

[Text] At a time when the 12th CPC Congress has just successfully concluded, the people of our country have jubilantly ushered in the 33d anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. On the occasion of this red-letter National Day, we wish to extend our cordial greetings to people of all nationalities in China.

Over the past 33 years since the founding of the People's Republic, our country has undergone earthshaking changes under the leadership of the CPC. Looking back at our path of struggle in the past years, we see that we have made tremendous achievements and suffered serious setbacks as well. The 12th CPC Congress, which is of historic significance, has summed up the historical experience of the tortuous development of our country since the founding of the People's Republic, laid down the correct program and line and proposed the splendid goal of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The laying down of the great program for the new period signifies our party's deeper understanding of the law governing China's socialist construction. Our great motherland is now in the period of vigorous growth. The program proposed by the 12th CPC Congress is the radiant lighthouse under whose guidance the people of our country will fulfill the great task of vigorous growth. Like a ship of socialism, China will brave the wind and the waves and advance along the course charted by it.

As we look back, we find that the Seventh CPC Congress was an important milestone in history. It guided the people of our country in winning the victory for the new democratic revolution. Today, the 12th CPC Congress is another important milestone. It will certainly guide the people of our country in winning the overall victory for socialist modernization.

At present, the first important matter that lies before the whole party and people of all nationalities in China is to study well the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. Both party members and the masses must study the documents. Party leading cadres at all levels must take the lead to study them well. While studying the documents, they must integrate their study with their own ideological and work reality, deeply understand the basic guidelines of the documents and seek the unity of their own thinking and understanding with the program and line of the 12th CPC Congress. After they deepen their understanding, they must study and work out measures and methods to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress so that a new situation can be created for our work in all units.

In implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, we must further liberate our minds and carry out reform more boldly. At present, people throughout the country are discussing the question of quadrupling China's GNP by the end of this century. Provided that we exercise leadership well, apply more methods, further emancipate our minds and carry out our reform still better, we can attain our grant objective.

The situation in China's economic development this year is fairly good. Very good results have been achieved both in economic results and in the speed of the development. We must further develop this fine situation. Enterprises in the industrial and communications departments should continue to be vigorously restructured. These enterprises should conscientiously disseminate the economic responsibility system and actively adopt new techniques. They should organize experts, scholars and technical personnel to help tackle key problems. In addition, it is necessary to grasp well the work of some large enterprises and strive to increase their economic results.

The commercial enterprises should also actively disseminate the economic responsibility system in various forms and further open up the channels for better circulation of commodities between cities and the countryside. In agriculture, it is necessary to further consolidate and perfect the production responsibility system in various forms, emancipate our minds and widen our field of vision. We must make sure that grain output is increased. We must actively open more avenues for production, develop diversified economy and increase the peasants' incomes, so that the state, the locality, the enterprise and the individual can become well off as soon as possible.

While working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a strategic principle for building socialism laid down by the 12th CPC Congress. With communist ideology as its core, socialist spiritual civilization constitutes an important characteristic of socialism. If we pay attention to spiritual construction only, and pay no attention to cultural construction or ideological education, our socialist modernization will be out of the question. Therefore, all of us citizens should be builders of socialist spiritual civilization and strive to train a new generation of people who have ideals, abide by morality, are educated and observe discipline.

In addition, we must firmly grasp the reform of leading bodies and the economic system, ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, and deal blows at the serious economic and other crimes which sabotage socialism. We must also seriously study the new party constitution, improve the party style and consolidate the party organizations so as to effect a fundamental turn for the better in state finance and economy, the mood of society and the style of the party.

The 12th CPC Congress has drawn a magnificent blueprint showing the brilliant and splendid prospects of our country. Let us, people of all nationalities, rally still more closely around the party Central Committee, hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, enhance our revolutionary vigor, be of one heart and one mind, do all work well in a down-to-earth manner and strive hard to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and vigorously develop New China.

AFP: LIU HUAQING REPLACES YE FEI AS NAVY HEAD

OW031445 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 3 (AFP) -- Ye Fei has been replaced as commander of China's navy in the second major change in the Chinese military to come to light in the last week, diplomatic sources here said today.

The sources said that Mr. Ye's successor was Liu Huaqing, a deputy chief of state of the People's Liberation Army, which includes the navy, and a weapons specialist.

The selection of Mr. Liu as navy chief might be a move by the Chinese leadership to modernize their naval forces, comprised of some 360,000 men, the sources said. There was also speculation they might be part of a reshuffle of China's top military brass.

Mr. Ye's replacement was not seen as a disgrace for the former communications minister who last month was reelected a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

It was the second major military change disclosed in the past week. On Tuesday, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported that Yu Qiuli, a party Politburo member, had replaced General Wei Guoqing as the PLA's political commissar.

PRC: 3d QUARTER INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUES QUOTED

OW012310 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the State Economic Commission told reporters today: The situation in our country's industrial and communications production in the first 9 months of this year is gratifying. As a result of the new development of industrial production, a rare prosperous phenomenon has occurred on our country's market, where the supply of commodities is plentiful. The growth rate in industrial and communications production as originally planned is to ensure a 4 percent, and striving for a 5 percent, increase this year compared with last year's total output value. However, as forecast according to the situation which has occurred in the first 9 months of this year, we shall be able to achieve a 5 percent increase, or even more, this year.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission also said at a press conference today: The total output value of our country's industrial departments in the first 8 months of this year was 362.2 billion yuan, a 9.1 percent increase over the same period last year. Inspired by the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, the broad masses of workers and staff members have made fresh progress in production in September. Thus, even if the production level in the fourth quarter of this year were to remain the same as in the like period last year, the annual growth rate will be more than 5 percent.

At the press conference, the responsible person of the State Economic Commission cited a host of facts to explain the good situation which has occurred in industrial and communications production this year:

The output plans for major industrial products have been basically fulfilled at the planned speed. By the end of August, the output targets for 84 of 100 major industrial products had been fulfilled according to the annual plan. Among those departments which are closely related to an all-round development of the national economy, the energy, transportation and communications departments are expected to overfulfill their annual plans.

The operation and management of state industrial enterprises have taken a very favorable turn. The total output value of the state industrial enterprises included in the state budget registered a 8.5 percent increase in the first 8 months of this year compared with the same period last year, and their income from sales increased 9.5 percent. Thus, the growth rate of income from sales was higher than that in output value.

Considerable developments have been made in both light and heavy industries. In the January-August period, the growth rate in light industry was 8.5 percent and that in heavy industry 9.8 percent. At the same time, the variety of products increased and their quality improved. According to incomplete statistics, more than 2,500 new light industrial products have been produced, and nearly 30,000 new colors and designs have been added this year.

More attention has been paid to practical results in industrial production this year. For example, the output value and profit of polyester-cotton cloth is high. However, because of a considerable quantity of polyester-cotton cloth in stock, strict measures have been taken to restrict the production of such cloth. No one is allowed to blindly go after growth rate in output value. At the same time, efforts have been made to turn out some products that are of small profit and lower output value, but are in short supply in the market, in order to satisfy people's daily needs.

The responsible person of the State Economic Commission pointed out: Our country has been able to make achievements in industrial and communications production this year, mainly because the industrial and communications departments have conscientiously implemented the policy of readjusting the national economy and have generally instituted the economic responsibility system. He also briefed reporters on the concrete arrangements for industrial and communications production in the fourth quarter of this year.

PROGRESS IN ENERGY PRODUCTION REPORTED

OW031138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA) -- China has this year produced 76,227,000 tons of crude oil and 476,590,000 tons of coal, up by 0.84 percent and 8.5 percent respectively compared with the corresponding period of 1981, according to central authorities.

Crude oil production quota for the third quarter of 1982 was fulfilled on schedule, and raw coal output quota for the same period, one day ahead of schedule.

Coal mines under the Ministry of Coal Industry have reported improved economic results in production, the ministry announced. In the first eight months of this year, for example, each miner produced 14 kilograms more coal per day than the same period of last year. Consumption of timber for pit props for producing 10,000 tons of coal was 6.5 cubic meters less.

A new steam turbo electricity generating unit with a designed capacity of 100,000 kilowatts was put into operation earlier this month at the Nianziguang power plant in Shanxi Province, China's leading coal producer. Using locally-produced coal, the plant -- its four generating units having a combined capacity of 400,000 kilowatts -- powers the double-track, electrified railway line from Shijiazhuang to Taiyuan which opened yesterday, and helps to ease the electricity shortage in north China.

China encourages building of power plants at coal producing areas.

3d Quarter Oil Production

OW031340 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- China's crude oil production fulfilled state plans for the 3d quarter of the year. As of 30 September, crude oil production this year added up to 76,227,000 tons, an increase of 0.84 percent over the same period last year.

Since the beginning of this year, in the light of the fact that the old oil wells' output is decreasing progressively, the various oilfields in the country have paid serious attention to making comprehensive readjustments, strengthening well operations and doing a good job in production management and putting new wells into production. They have fulfilled state production plans month after month. In the first three quarters of this year, the production situation at Daqing, Liaohe, Xinjiang, Dagnang, Henan, Jilin and other major oilfields was relatively good all along, and crude oil output increased between 1.4 percent and 5.5 percent over the same period last year.

3d Quarter Coal Production

OW031334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- Working against high temperatures and rainy season, the masses of coal miners in the country fulfilled third quarter coal production plans of this year 1 day ahead of schedule. As of 29 September, the country's coal production this year added up to 476,590,000 tons, an increase of 8.5 percent over the same period last year.

The economic results of the coal industry have increased. Comparing the period from January through August this year with the same period last year, each worker of the country's coal mines whose products are distributed under unified state plans produced 14 kg more coal everyday. The ash content and gangue content of raw coal dropped by 1.14 percent and 0.02 percent respectively. The pit props consumed for producing every 10,000 tons of coal dropped by 6.5 cubic meters, saving and substituting more than 149,000 cubic meters of lumber for the state in the first 8 months of this year.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY STYLE RECTIFICATION WORK

HK020700 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 82 p 8

[Article by Li Gengchen [2621 1649 6591]: "From Style of Congress to Style of Party"]

[Text] At the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang announced that the party's central authorities had decided to begin rectification of the party in the latter half of next year and were determined to carry out the redressing of party style and the restructuring of party organizations stage by stage and in groups within 3 years. This was indeed a decision which enjoys the ardent support of the people, or rather an urgent demand of the people throughout the country, because the people have placed all their hopes on our party and are confident that the party will surely achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style through a conscientious rectification of the party, and thus provide a solid guarantee for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization construction. Elated at this decision, we have full confidence in winning the great victory.

It must be pointed out that the reason why people have such confidence is not only because they have heard the announcement of the party's decision but also that they have already personally witnessed an obvious change in the style of the congress. They have found that although the rectification of the party will only be officially started in the latter half of next year, the party's central authorities had in fact shown with real acts their determination in redressing party style early before the congress. That news item appearing in RENMIN RIBAO on 27 August, which reported the promulgation of the regulations governing the activities of the congress, was such evidence. This news item gave detailed information, reporting that the congress preparatory group had laid down various stipulations such as, no sightseeing groups for congress delegates would be organized during the congress period; all delegates would no longer be given any free tickets for opera performances or film shows; confectionaries in hotels where delegates were to stay would not open any special counters to supply delegates with new products or products in short supply; and none of the department stores in Beijing would devote special business time to receive delegates. On the other hand, the congress preparatory group also demanded that units in various places should not provide delegates to the congress with new products under the pretext of presenting a gift and so on. All these things which are banned by these stipulations were common and habitual practices during the congress period in former times. Therefore, these stipulations were actually a remedy which was formulated to suit the case and has brought about instant effect. Just because these unnecessary, useless or even pernicious services and activities were cancelled, it is now possible to reduce the working personnel of the congress by one-third and the suite of the delegates to the congress by two-thirds. Who will not applaud the restoration of our party's style of hard work and plain living? Who can disregard the great determination of the party's central authorities in eliminating malpractices?

The style of the congress is in fact a display of the style of the party. It can still be remembered that there was a popular saying among the masses of people during the anti-Japanese war which read: "The KMT levies a lot of taxes, the CPC holds a lot of meetings, and the Japanese devils commit a lot of crimes." These three major characters of the three forces were summed up by the masses of the people from their own personal experience. We held "a lot of" meetings, which implied that we needed to improve our working methods in certain aspects. However, the more important thing is that it also reflected that our ties with the masses were close. The CPC always consults with the masses on everything. As we follow the mass line, there are naturally many meetings; otherwise problems will never be solved. The meeting is exactly an important channel for us to uphold the principle of "concentrating the ideas of the masses and then carrying them through." In this sense, those "many meetings" are indispensable; and this phenomenon, which is determined by the proletarian nature and democratic centralism of our party, cannot be regarded as a bad thing.

It was because our party had successfully held its seventh congress that we managed to rapidly win the victory of the new democratic revolution. We feel proud of our performance at that time, because our congress style at the time did embody the party's fine tradition of hard work and plain living, being practical and realistic, and so on. Even the Seventh CPC Congress, which showed an unprecedented unity, displayed the victory of our party and marked the historic turning point since the founding of our party, was held in a frugal way.

However, due to the evil influence of the Lin Biao clique and the "gang of four," our party style was destroyed and our congress style degenerated. All such practices as demanding free food, drinks and enjoyment under the pretext of attending a meeting, seeking commodities import supply through the back door during a meeting, accepting or even asking for "new products" under the name of "presenting a gift," and so on, are in fact expressions of an unhealthy party style in congress activities. For this reason, meetings used to be held in an extravagant and wasteful way and always dragged in tremendous manpower. Under such an influence, the waste of manpower and financial and material resources was terrible. Moreover, it distracted the participants from attending meetings, and in particular, encouraged some people's tendency to seek privileges which might isolate them from the masses, undermine their morale and degenerate their revolutionary spirit. This inevitably led to the destruction of the party's glorious tradition of arduous struggle, and in turn, had further pernicious influence on the party style and the general mood of society.

In the struggle against the unhealthy trend within the party, the party's central authorities found these malpractices in the style of congress and understood their perniciousness to the party style. Therefore, before the current congress, which is of historic significance, the party's central authorities started with the rectification of party work style, made it a good beginning in our move to redress the bad style and foster the new style, and extensively publicized this act so as to show the party's determination to thoroughly solve the problem concerning the party style, including the style of the congress. By taking this step, the party's central authorities looked forward to the people's support and supervision. How can we not be elated at this act and thus have strong confidence in our party while helping the party to carry forward this good congress style and further implement it in all aspects of the party style?

BELJING RADIO COMMENTS ON CIVIL LAW ENFORCEMENT

CW020558 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "The Trial Enforcement of the Civil Procedural Law Throughout the Country Is Welcome"]

[Text] The PRC civil procedural law will be enforced on a trial basis throughout the country, starting on 1 October. This is very important in strengthening the socialist legal system. It is a great event in the development of the socialist legal system in China.

Since the approval of the civil procedural law (tentative) by the Fifth NPC Standing Committee in March 1982, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have carried out experimental work in selected units. Experience gained in this field shows that the enforcement of the civil procedural law has three noticeable advantages:

1. The parties concerned are fully guaranteed their legal right to file civil lawsuits.
2. The regular administration of justice by the people's courts is guaranteed.
3. It ensures the quality of judicial work and helps to correctly and promptly settle disputes among the people, solve problems of the parties concerned and remove obstacles to state and collective production.

With the trial enforcement of the civil procedural law throughout the country, the work of civil courts will be further strengthened. This will help strengthen unity among the people, improve public security and speed up China's socialist construction.

MEETING ON 'FIVE STRESSES, FOUR BEAUTIES'

OW040618 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1638 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA) -- In October, all localities, departments and trades throughout the country must earnestly organize various activities to propagate and study the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress, particularly on ways to develop highly the socialist spiritual civilization. Efforts must be made to further popularize the portion of the 12th national party congress documents on socialist spiritual civilization and make it known to every household so that all the people will fully understand it, in order to promote the "five stresses, four beauties" activities even more extensively and in a deepgoing manner throughout the country.

This decision was taken at a meeting sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee on 27 September. The meeting also called on all localities in the nation to improve environmental sanitation and avoid the habit of littering in public places as during the socialist civility and courtesy month in March.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades from 31 units including various state organs at the central level and mass organizations. Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech on how to study and propagate the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and accelerate the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Liao Jingdan, advisor to the Propaganda Department, made a summing-up report on various "five stresses and four beauties" activities in various localities since the beginning of this year.

Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the CYL Central Committee; Chen Shaojian, director of the Propaganda and Education Department of the All-China Women's Federation; and Han Xiya, director of the Propaganda and Education Department of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; introduced one after another the situation in developing the "five stresses and four beauties" activities by the youths, women and workers in various localities.

The meeting pointed out: The emphasis of this year's "five stresses and four beauties" activities is on improving environmental sanitation and avoiding the bad habit of littering in public places. Under the unified leadership of party committee and government departments, it is necessary to bring into full play the role of various departments and units to continue improving environmental sanitation and keeping public places in good orders. Party organizations at all levels, particularly basic-level party organizations, must regard the work of promoting such activities as their regular job. People working in the fields of propaganda, ideology and theory must regard propaganda work in building spiritual civilization as their central task.

The units attending the meeting included the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation, the CYL Central Committee, the PLA's General Political Department, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Public Health, the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the General Administration of Civil Aviation, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and various journalist units in the capital.

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY'S CIRCULAR ON COURTESY

OW020622 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA) -- The political department of the Ministry of Public Security issued a circular on 29 September calling on public security organizations at all levels to make specific arrangements for the activities to promote civility and courtesy, with the "five stresses and four beauties," in the public security departments in accordance with the demands set at a meeting held recently by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

The circular calls on all public security organizations to stress the deep understanding of the important significance of building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization, while organizing cadres and policemen to study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, so that each comrade can understand the responsibility shouldered by the people's police and the exemplary role it should play while building spiritual civilization, heighten his communist political consciousness and cultivate the attitude of wholeheartedly serving the people.

The circular calls for all public security organizations to work together with the masses in eliminating dirt and disorder and improving service. Leading comrades at all levels must take the lead, just as in the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" activities, to clean up the environment, go to the forefront to maintain social order, promote civility and courtesy and spur on the cadres and policemen to imporve their service attitude, strengthen discipline and rectify style.

The circular points out: All public security organizations must examine and look back at the situation in promoting the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" since the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" activities were launched and the situation in carrying out all service pledges and work regulations. All feasible measures and systems must be carried out resolutely and perfected.

To launch the activities of the "five stresses and four beauties" in a penetrating and sustained way, the circular calls on all public security organizations to hold experience-exchange, commendation and other meetings to commend model deeds, persons and advanced units emerging in the activities for the "five stresses and four beauties."

PLA STAFF HOLDS MEETING ON CONGRESS GUIDELINES

OW040636 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The PLA General Staff recently held an enlarged meeting of its party committee. On the basis of conscientious study of the 12th CPC National Congress' guidelines, the meeting looked into the ways to achieve unity in thinking, guide future actions and create a new situation in the buildup of the PLA General Staff organs and the military academies and army units directly under it, in the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

After the successful closing of the 12th CPC National Congress, the party committee of the PLA General Staff held an enlarged meeting from 15 to 28 September to organize leading cadres at and above the army level to conscientiously study the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. At the end of the meeting Comrade Yang Dezhi, first secretary of the PLA General Staff party committee, made a summary on behalf of the party committee.

He said: To creat a new situation in the buildup of the PLA General Staff we must first define the guiding ideology for creating a new situation in all fields and to unify all personnel ideologically on the basis of the 12th CPC National Congress' guidelines. As regards creating a new situation, Yang Dezhi said, we should formulate specific goals of struggle according to the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and to the actual situation of each unit.

We should also make a long-term plan, set requirements for the near future and adopt measures that will ensure the materialization of the plan. We should direct cadres, soldiers and workers to apply their enthusiasm for implementing the 12th CPC National Congress' guidelines in their actual work of creating a new situation in all fields.

Yang Dezhi stressed: It is necessary to select for leading bodies people who are capable of creating a new situation in all fields and to bring up a contingent of cadres who are both read expert and are capable of creating a new situation. He added: There should be a set of regulations that facilitate the creation of a new situation. We should radically change our work styles and methods as dictated by the structural reform and new developments, define the functions and responsibility of authorities at all levels and establish and improve the system of personal responsibility.

In conclusion, Yang Dezhi stressed: Strengthening party building is the key to creating a new situation. The most important thing now is to conscientiously implement the new party constitution's stipulations on the party's democratic centralism and discipline in order to further normalize inner-party life.

PLA LEADING CADRES STUDY CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW052150 BEIJING XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0010 CMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- Various PLA units have regarded it as a matter of utmost importance to organize the cadres of regimental units and above to study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and thoroughly comprehend the guidelines in its documents.

Following the 12th CPC National Congress, all PLA units have promptly organized leading cadres of regimental units and above to study the documents of the congress in various ways. The leading cadres are urged to thoroughly comprehend the guidelines of the documents and use them to unify their thinking and deeds.

At a meeting attended by cadres of regimental units and above, Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, stressed that leading cadres must set an example in studying, propagating and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force, pointed out that it is necessary to link the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress with the air force's actual situation, examine the progress achieved by the air force since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and strive to achieve still greater progress. He said the most important task at present for the leading cadres is to do a good job in studying and propagating the documents of the party congress.

Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, has joined cadres of regimental units and above to study and discuss the congress documents. He urged everyone to thoroughly comprehend the guidelines of the documents and do a good job in leading the troops in study.

Leading comrades of the party committee of the Guangzhou PLA units have spent 10 days studying the documents of the party congress on five topics: 1) the historical significance of the 12th CPC National Congress and the party's general task during the new historical period; 2) the strategic goal and policies for socialist economic development in our country; 3) the building of a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core; 4) strengthening the building of the party and upholding and improving the party's leadership; and 5) strengthening the building of a modernized and regular revolutionary army.

Since 20 September the Nanjing PLA units have held an enlarged party committee for leading cadres, including cadres of divisional units and above, to study the documents of the party congress. Enlarged meetings have also been held by party committees of various corps to organize cadres at and above regimental units to study the documents of the party congress.

While organizing the leading cadres at and above regimental units to study the congress documents, the party committee of the East China Sea Fleet has helped the leading cadres clearly understand three issues: the historic change and tasks, the building of a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core, and the building of the party.

To be prepared for propagating the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, various corps-level units under the Wuhan PLA units have sponsored training classes to train propagators of documents of the 12th party congress. The leading organizations of many units have also held report meetings to examine the situation of study among cadres at and above the regimental units and to study solutions to problems arising in the course of the study.

PLA CIRCULAR ON BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW031734 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department issued the "Circular on Publicizing and Organizing Well the Activities on Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" to the political departments under all major units of the whole army on 29 September. The circular urges all units to do a particularly good job in the month of October in organizing activities to study and publicize building of a highly advanced socialist spiritual civilization on the basis of the unified arrangements on studying and publicizing the 12th CPC National Congress documents and to promote these activities in a more extensive and intensive way.

The circular says: On the basis of the guidelines of the meeting called by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and in the course of organizing well the activities for studying and publicizing promotion of socialist spiritual civilization, the whole army should convey the relevant exposition embodied in the 12th party congress documents to all cadres, fighters, workers, staff members and their families in order to make the exposition known to everyone and every household. In accordance with the ideological situation of their units, all units should launch activities in various forms; conscientiously publicize the great significance of promoting socialist spiritual civilization; energetically publicize and commend advanced units and individuals of their units in building socialist spiritual civilization; and promote in a more extensive and intensive way the activities of "becoming advanced units and advanced individuals" [shuang xian 7175 0341] that have "ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength," that emphasize "soldier's bearing and appearance, courtesy and discipline," and that "fear neither hardship nor death."

The circular urges all units to conscientiously check on the work for promoting the activities of "becoming advanced units or advanced individuals." It is necessary to begin with the unit's actual situation, constantly summarize and exchange experiences, look for weak links, make new demands as well as intensively put forth concrete measures for promoting the activities to "become advanced units or advanced individuals."

The circular says: Around National Day, all units must extensively launch activities to improve environmental sanitation to get rid of the "dirtiness," improve public order to put an end to "disorder," and improve service which is "poor" at present based on the experiences in promoting the activities of the "civility and courtesy month" campaign launched in March. Sanitation around the barracks should be further improved and the barracks' surroundings should be further beautified. It is also necessary to make efforts to assist the local people in doing a good job in promoting environmental sanitation and to work with them to build "civilized villages" and "civilized streets." Comrades of the whole army, Communist Party members in particular, should play their exemplary and leading roles in building socialist spiritual civilization.

The circular urges party committees and political organs at all levels under the whole army to strengthen their leadership. Leading cadres at all levels should set good examples. All effective and feasible measures must be taken so that these activities can be carried out in a down-to-earth manner and with fruitful results.

HU YAOBANG VISITS GOAT MILK PRODUCT MILL IN JULY

OW030926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Harbin, October 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese peasants are raising twice as many as milk goats today compared with three years ago.

This was revealed at a recent conference on research on improving goat breeds and milk product processing held in Hailun County, Heilongjiang Province.

Figures released show that China has now 157 goat breeding centers in eleven provinces and autonomous regions. By the end of June this year, the number of milk goats came to 2.57 million as against only 1.2 million in 1978. A total of 158,000 tons of fresh goat milk was sold in the first half of this year.

Shaanxi Province, a leading milk goat raising area, has about 750,000 goats. Three years ago, the province had only about 400,000.

The rapid increase is attributable to the policy that encourages individual rural households to breed goats.

Earlier in July, Hu Yaobang, Communist Party general secretary, inspected a goat milk product mill in Inner Mongolia and encouraged every place where conditions permit to raise goats and set up small milk product mills. This, he said, would increase peasant income and provide jobs for young people.

The meeting cited the example of a household of three in Shaanxi Province which raised 12 goats and produced 4.8 tons of fresh milk last year. This family got 480 yuan per person from raising goats. Delegates to the meeting considered goat raising an effective way to improve income.

WANG FENG MEETS TAIWANESE SPORTS DELEGATION

OW092056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Representing Liao Chengzhi, vice-president of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, Wang Feng met in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon with a sports delegation composed of Taiwan compatriots presiding in the United States and Canada.

Wang Feng extended a warm welcome to the delegation on the mainland visit, and said he hoped more compatriots from Taiwan Province would come.

Present at the meeting were Lu Jindong, vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation, and Lin Liyun, chairman of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots.

The 21-member delegation will leave here tomorrow for south China.

BEIJING DENIES MAINLAND-TAIWAN ECONOMIC CLASH

OW250224 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1830 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Commentary by Station Commentator (Zhong Ming) "Do Not Worry Too Much"]

[Text] The economy of the motherland is steadily developing. Industrial production in the first half of 1982 already reached 51 percent of the annual plan. This represents an increase of 10.1 percent over the same period of 1981. Statistics provided by the State Statistical Bureau show that the salient aspects of industrial development in the first half of this year are as follows:

1. A general increase in the production of industrial goods;
2. The 29 provinces and all municipalities and autonomous regions have reported increases in industry production; and
3. Growth is reported both for light and heavy industries.

We are sure that the overwhelming majority of the compatriots in Taiwan are glad to hear this good news. However, some people do worry excessively about economic growth in the motherland. They fear that the markets for Taiwan exports will be captured by products from the mainland. We can understand that international market play a very important role in Taiwan's insular economy. But we must also stress that the government and people of the motherland hope for sustained economic prosperity for Taiwan. This was expounded in the message to our Taiwan compatriots by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress issued 3 years ago. Concerning markets and trade, the responsible person in the Foreign Trade Department has long stated that the people on the mainland and the compatriots in Taiwan belong to the same family and both sides need to trade. We can talk it over if any problems should arise.

For sometime now, Taiwan's economy has been suffering from a recession. This has been a course of concern for the Taiwan authorities and the people. Despite the formulation of various measures -- such as the plan for easing the difficulties of industry and commerce, the nine specific measures for promoting incentives in investment and bringing about economic recovery and the plan for improving the environment for investment and promoting investment -- little success has been scored so far. Some Taiwan papers point out that Taiwan's economy is likely to decline further. Temporary difficulties can lead to chronic pains which will eventually shake the foundation of Taiwan's economy.

We are very sympathetic about Taiwan's economic difficulties and unwilling to see a further decline in its economy. We hope to see an early economic recovery for Taiwan. How can an early recovery be effected? Should they worry about competition from the motherland in the wake of its economic growth? Or should we look at the matter from another angle? Knowledgeable persons in Taiwan must seriously ponder this major question.

For more than a year now, the Taiwan authorities have presented many measures in an attempt to solve the problems of material supply and marketing its finished goods. But little success has been achieved. Why? The fundamental reason is that Taiwan's economy relies heavily on the world economy. When the international market sneezes, Taiwan catches cold. This is a fatal weakness in Taiwan's economy.

How should Taiwan extricate itself from this predicament? Should it rely on foreign governments and foreign businessmen? Or should it develop trade with the motherland so we can supplement each other's needs? Unbiased people should be able to see clearly that steady growth in the motherland's economy heralds a bright future for Taiwan's economic development. Excessive worry over the motherland's economic growth is absolutely unfounded and unnecessary.

RENMIN RIBAO ON TAIWAN'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

HK290589 Beijing REMNIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Wei Daye (7614 1129 2814): "The Short- and Long-Term Worries of Taiwan's 'Economic Minister'"]

[Text] Editor's note: Chao Yao-tung, the Taiwan authorities' "economic minister," has been on the job for just over 9 months. But the newspapers and journals in Taiwan have already written many reports and sketches about his statements, actions and dejection, thus obliquely reflecting the present predicament of Taiwan's economy. What this article refers to is only a part of them. End of note.

Recently, such newspapers and journals as LIEN HO PAO and TIEN-HSIA in Taiwan have discussed at length Chao Yao-tung's "bitter experience" and his "short- and long-term worries." They say that since taking office as Taiwan's "economic minister" last December, in just over 9 months he has already changed more than 10 vice ministers, bureau directors and deputy bureau directors of the "Economic Ministry" and engaged 12 consultants as his "economic brain trust" with the single-minded intention of altering the "low and confused state" of Taiwan's economy. However, the present condition is precisely as he has described: "more than enough effort, but not the slightest achievement."

"Short-Term Worries"

What are Chao Yao-tung's "short-term worries?" According to reports, they are as follows:

1. "Low, confused and sluggish economy." The planned target for economic growth this year was originally set at 7.5 percent. Later, it was lowered to 4 percent. However, the actual growth rate in the first half of this year reached only 3.5 percent, a drop of 1.9 percent compared with the 5.4 percent in the corresponding period last year. In foreign trade, exports from January to August this year have dropped by 2 percent compared with the corresponding period last year and imports have dropped by 13 percent. In industry, this year's production target has fallen by 1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, with the drop in heavy industry at 2 percent.

Even more serious is the fact that the present "prospect of prosperity is still low and confused" and "there is no bright sign whatsoever of a turn for the better." One of Chao Yao-tung's assistants recently pointed once again to the industrial and commercial circles: "Do not count on" the authorities to have any "miraculous" remedy regarding the current economic situation. He said: "To make a breakthrough in the current economic difficulties overnight is in fact impossible."

2. "State-run undertakings lack efficiency." So-called "state-run undertakings" mainly refer to the state-run enterprises and units directly controlled by Taiwan's "Economic Ministry." According to preliminary statistics for the second half of last year, of the 15 "state-run undertakings" directly under the "Economic Ministry": incurred deficits and total losses amounting to 4.16 billion in Taiwan currency (equivalent to \$112 million) or an increase of 258 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Although the other seven undertakings made money, the amount was much less than the in the corresponding period last year. Among the 28 major products of these "state-run undertakings," some 20 had production cutbacks. All these were "rarely seen in Taiwan for more than 20 years." The "Taiwan Gold Company" is now "facing a serious financial crisis" because of losses and had to ask the authorities for nearly 10 billion in Taiwan currency (equivalent to \$270 million) in an emergency loan to cover short-term debts about to fall due. The Taiwan Electric Company, the largest state-run undertaking in Taiwan, is now heavily in debt. It has run up a foreign debt of \$3.4 billion -- or about 53 percent of the total foreign debt incurred by Taiwan -- and it must repay several hundred million dollars in principle and interest each year.

3. "Industrial and commerical circles lack confidence." Given the situation of "sluggishness" and poor prospects for prosperity in Taiwan's economic development the industrial and commercial circles have lost all hope of achieving the target for economic growth originally set for this year and hold that "it is unattainable." Although Chao Yao-tung has repeatedly stated that he will do everything within his power to remedy the present difficult situation and has advised people in industrial and commercial circles "not to be too pessimistic," as the policy adopted is that of "helping the needy but not the poor," the industrial and commercial circles are still not hopeful and many have remained "irresolute and watching from the sidelines." From January to July this year, the number of people setting up plants and the amount of capital registered have fallen by 6.8 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. Compared with last July, the number of new plants set up this July has fallen by 46.9 percent and the amount of capital invested has dropped by 46.6 percent.

4. "Outflow of capital." The outflow of funds from Taiwan is rather serious and takes many forms. Some people have openly transferred large sums abroad in the name of "export rebate" and also kept the "agent's commission" and "purchasing commission" received abroad. According to the estimates of former "Finance Minister" Chang Chi-cheng, the flow of funds abroad from Taiwan under such pretexts amounts to nearly \$1 billion annually. Some have collaborated with foreign businessmen to deposit the surplus foreign exchange from the settlements of export and import commodity accounts in foreign banks or with their foreign representatives. According to statistics, the flow of funds by such means reached nearly \$500 million last year.

Some have used the excuse of investing in plants overseas or developing foreign trade to transfer large amounts of funds abroad. According to official announcements, the movement of funds in this category at the end of last year was \$110 million. But in fact, the investment of \$210 million by the Taiwan Plastic Company (the largest group enterprise in Taiwan at present) alone has far exceeded the figures announced by official quarters. Some have used other illegal means to smuggle money out of the country and some have even run away with funds to resettle abroad. According to incomplete statistics from the units concerned, so far the flow of such funds from senior officials and rich businessmen in Taiwan alone can conservatively be estimated at about \$1.05 billion.

"Long-Term Worries"

1. "The worry of whether or not tactical industries can take root and develop in 5 years." The tactical industries set up in Taiwan consist primarily of machine-building, transportation and electrical machinery. They are the key to whether or not Taiwan's economy can extricate itself from this difficult situation in a few years. However, judging from certain products turned out by the tactical industries, there are numerous problems and it is very difficult for them to grow. For example, the output and sales volume of electronic products have fallen by 4.1 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively, in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period last year.

According to estimates, in the next 5 years the electronic industry will be in a situation of "great difficulty in making improvements." Exports in products of the transportation industry have also dropped by 11.5 percent in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period last year. Those for the machine-building industry dropped by 3.3 percent and electrical machinery and equipment dropped by 2.9 percent. The Taiwan press held that Taiwan's tactical industries will henceforth "be conditioned by the market, technology and capital formation." The "reliability of carrying out" the present plan for 145 tactical products "is not high" and whether or not it can be carried out is "still uncertain."

2. "The worry of competition from the developing countries (areas) and the developed countries." The Taiwan authorities have been paying very close attention to developments in neighboring countries as well as in other areas. They are worrying about their increasingly unfavorable competitive position. Last year, the annual growth rates of 10.4 percent, 8 percent and 9.9 percent respectively for South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore were all higher than Taiwan's 5.5 percent (note: The Taiwan authorities have recently revised it to 5.04 percent.) This year, according to the forecasts of an economic analysis firm in the United States, the annual economic growth rates in South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore will be 5.5 percent, 8 percent and 8.5 percent respectively. Taiwan's growth rate will be lower than the lowest of these figures.

Some newspapers in Taiwan have estimated that Taiwan's economic growth this year will at most be about 4 percent. Some economists and experts have pointed out that on the "track" of international competition, Taiwan is already confronted with the situation of "being threatened from three directions." The first direction is from such high-salaried industrially advanced countries as the United States, Japan and West Germany. They are making extensive use of "robots" and "automatic equipment" to lower production costs and increase the competitiveness of their products. The second direction is from neighboring South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore. They are also actively "responding to the call for automation," gradually "shifting from labor-intensive industries to technology-intensive and capital-intensive industries" and concentrating their efforts on raising the technical level of the workers. The third direction is from such countries as the Philippines, Indonesia and India. They have taken advantage of their great abundance of cheap labor to compete with Taiwan for existing markets.

The Taiwan authorities are particularly worried that the economic development in the motherland may constitute a "challenge" to them. They feel uneasy about the setting up of "special economic zones" along the mainland coast and by the steadily improving quality of some of their export goods. Some Taiwan newspapers and journals have repeatedly cried out in distress and say that they are a "potential menace."

"Hope" Gradually Turning into "Despair"

The economy of Taiwan has been in a state of "stagflation" for more than 3 years. When Chao Yao-tung "received his appointment" at a difficult time, the authorities -- and especially the industrial and commercial circles -- all placed "great hopes" on him and expected that he would "come up with great plans," "create a new situation" and develop a "Chao Yao-tung whirlwind." Now the economy has deteriorated and the crisis has worsened. The former "hope" is gradually turning into despair. The newspapers in Taiwan are beginning to ask the people not to "place overly high expectations" in or "make excessive demands" on Chao.

CHINESE WORLDWIDE FAVOR PRC'S TAIWAN PROPOSAL

OW020243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0729 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Report by XINHUA correspondent]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying put forward a nine-point policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland and peaceful reunification. This proposal was issued a year ago on the eve of last year's national day. It has had profound impact on Taiwan as well as in the mainland and overseas. Its impact is growing each day.

The people of Taiwan, in spite of the fact that they still remain insulated from the voices of the motherland, have nonetheless become aware of the contents of the "nine-point policy" and are spreading the news. The vehement demand voiced by Taiwan compatriots of all strata for peace talks, reunification and reunion with their dear ones has reached a powerful crescendo that is pounding at the dike of "no contacts, no talks, no compromise" erected by the Taiwan authorities.

In the past year, one could see evidence of praise and support for the nine-point policy everywhere, whether in the statements made by those Taiwan compatriots who have traveled to the mainland or overseas, in the countless family letters sent from Taiwan or in reports carried in Taiwan newspapers and other publications as well as by some run by Chinese overseas. Many Taiwan compatriots hold that the nine-point policy is generous and specific. They feel that it has taken Taiwan's interests in various areas into consideration and that the Communist Party is sincere in seeking a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan problem. Some have put it this way: "We are reassured after hearing the nine-point policy announced by the Communist Party of China."

Old people of mainland origin now living in all corners of Taiwan frequently hold get-togethers with their hometown folk. During these gatherings everyone keeps reminding everyone else that it is important to take good care of themselves in order to be able to live to see their dear ones in their hometowns. Their descendants and those Taiwan compatriots who have never been to the mainland are all very eager to learn about the true situation on the mainland. The number of people who tune in to mainland broadcasts is getting larger and larger. This year, documentaries and television films produced overseas about the beautiful scenery and life on the mainland have been shown in Taiwan. This has aroused great interest among our Taiwan compatriots. When many people sent in requests for a repeat showing of such films as "The Great Wall" after viewing them for the first time, the Taiwan authorities responded by ordering an immediate ban on these films.

The past year has also seen an obvious growth in national feelings among the people of the younger generation in Taiwan. They are proud of the glittering history and culture of the motherland and the international position it has attained today. They also find a sense of pride when they hear about China's achievements in science and technology and about the top places won by China's women's volleyball team and other sportsmen and women in international competition. In a classroom paper entitled "Water," a middle school student wrote with a full heart: "My family is in Tanshui, Taipei. You can find water in my hometown. You can find it also in my school.... There is a mountain called White and a river named Black and many more famous mountains and rivers on the mainland. There is only a narrow strip of water between Taiwan and the Mainland. People on both sides are all descendants of Emperor Huang Ti and the blood in our veins is thicker than water."

People in Taiwanese intellectual circles have been particularly active following the publication of the nine-point policy. Defying all sorts of taboos and prohibitions, they have employed various means to study the question of how to bring about the reunification of the motherland and have made various concrete proposals. Last November, a Taiwan magazine sponsored a contest for articles on the subject "How To Reunify China?" "Unprecedentedly warm responses" greeted the contest from people both in Taiwan and abroad.

By the time the magazine's editorial department announced the results of the contest in May this year, it had received more than 400 articles. According to the magazine, the intuitive feeling one gets from reading these articles is that "they are alive with national feeling." Among the 20 articles which won prizes in the contest, "none is opposed to holding peace talks or having contacts."

Many Taiwan compatriots residing abroad have been talking about this matter in high spirits. Yu Aihua, a former Kuomintang general now residing in New York, said in a recent article published in the PEIMEI NEWS: "We overseas Chinese all are Chinese. We have relatives living on Taiwan or the mainland. Considering our vital interests, we all earnestly want the peaceful reunification of our motherland. In order not to suffer from racial discrimination any longer and to hold our heads high in foreign countries, we also earnestly want the realization of peaceful reunification at an early date and want to have a truly united, independent, stable and prosperous motherland." "It is time for us overseas Chinese to speak out," he added in the article.

In an article carried in the FAR EAST TIMES published in the United States, noted Taiwanese woman writer Chen Ruoxi favored "the establishment of postal, transport and trade relations" and exchanges of various kinds between the mainland and Taiwan as proposed in the nine-point policy. She said that "the reunion of relatives brooks no delay."

Patriotic Chinese nationals residing in New York, the United States, recently set up an "Association for the Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of China," whose purpose is to "promote mutual exchanges and understanding between people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits and to promote peace talks and the comprehensive reunification of China."

Taiwan has encountered great economic difficulties as a result of the continuing economic slump in the Western world. Thus, industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan urgently need to do business with the mainland. A businessman said: Establishing transport and trade relations between Taiwan and the mainland "is conducive to economic development on both sides of the Taiwan Straits and to that of Taiwan in particular." According to foreign press reports, "businessmen in Taiwan are ingeniously pressing the Taiwan authorities into making concessions toward establishing trade relations with the mainland."

With the development of the situation over the past 2 years, there has been a noticeable change in the understanding of non-Kuomintang personages of the future of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland. A well-known non-Kuomintang personage said in a statement: "Taiwan belongs to the Chinese nation" and its way out cannot be separated from the mainland, "the mother's body." Another well-known non-Kuomintang personage said in an article: "We think that to hold peace talks between the CPC and the Kuomintang on a reciprocal basis is the only way to resolve the contradictions now existing between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits."

Not all members of the upper strata in the Kuomintang cling to the stand of "no contact, no talks and no compromise." Some of them are "members of the Legislative Yuan," "national policy advisers" or responsible persons of propaganda departments. They have openly indicated that "holding peace talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, after all, may be one way of reunifying the country" and "there is no harm in giving it a try." Or they have held that "Now is a critical moment at which a breakthrough can and must be made on the question of reunification" and that we should be prepared to "solve the China question in the 1980's."

An article published in the July 1982 issue of the semimonthly STATE AFFAIRS REVIEW [GUI SHI PING LUN 0948 0057 6097 6158] run by a Kuomintang personage points out: "It is not proper to refuse to hold peace talks time and again. This is not beneficial but harmful to the country and the people." The article holds: "Turning pale at the mention of peace talks" "is apparently a revelation of the idea of being unable to negotiate with the Chinese Communists and admitting defeat." "If we do not change our course, it may lead to a dangerous consequence -- the destruction of good and bad alike -- on this tiny island."

TAIWAN FISHING VESSEL RESCUED BY PRC TUGBOAT

OW192026 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Guangzhou, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- The fishing vessel Shangxing from Gaoxiong, Taiwan, recently had an accident in the waters off eastern Guangdong. It was out of danger after a joint rescue effort made by people in the motherland.

In mid-September, this fishing vessel from Taiwan was operating in waters 40 nautical miles east of Shantou in eastern Guangdong. Hit by Typhoon No. 17, the vessel went out of control when its main engine broke down. After drifting on the sea for 5 days, the crew of the vessel hoisted a signal flag for help when the vessel was in imminent danger.

On the morning of 15 September, the vessel was sighted by the seagoing freighter Danjiang from Shanghai, which was then sailing nearby. The freighter sailed near the fishing vessel, stayed there to protect it and sent out an SOS for it.

After receiving the SOS message, our Ministry of Communications and the Guangzhou Maritime Distress, Rescue and Salvage Bureau immediately dispatched the tugboat Suigiu 206 to rescue the fishing vessel. The tugboat rushed to the scene at 1800 on the same day and towed it to a haven. Then it was towed to Shantou harbor on 16 September and all five of the crew and the fish they had caught were safe.

The department concerned in Shantou Municipality warmly greeted and received the Taiwan fishermen who had just escaped danger, helped them repair their vessel and supplied them with food and fuel.

TAIWAN TEAM ASKED TO LEAVE BRIDGE COMPETITION

OW031650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, October 2 (XINHUA) -- The players of the Chinese Taipei bridge team were requested to leave the competition hall of the Sixth World Bridge Championships yesterday when they appeared in jackets emblazoned with the English letters "ROC" (abbreviation of the so-called "Republic of China" -- editor).

The championship opened in Biarritz, south France, yesterday with more than 1,200 players from about 60 countries and regions competing for the four titles at stake.

The players of the Taipei team participated in the current championships in the name of "The Chinese Taipei Bridge Team" but they used the name "ROC". The Chinese bridge team instantly made representations with the authorities in charge of the organization of the championships. J. Ortiz Patino, Costa Rican president of the World Bridge Federation, through his intervention and as demanded by a majority of participating teams, the players of the Taipei team had to leave the hall. As a result, the opening ceremony was held up for about two hours. The ceremony resumed only after the Chinese bridge team entered the hall in the company of Patino.

Patino pointed out that the Taipei team would not be allowed to participate in the future championships should it continue to behave the same way.

Competitions at the 16-day championships cover the men's, women's, the mixed and team events.

China sends its players to the championships for the first time.

BEIJING RADIO RESCHEDULES PROGRAM TO TAIWAN

OW280959 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0015 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Fellow countrymen, starting 1 October there will be some changes in our broadcasting schedule. To make it convenient for you to listen to the "Our Motherland" program, please allow me to announce the new schedule of this program as of 1 October: The "Our Motherland" and "Sports World" programs will be broadcast alternately eight times each day at 1745, 1845, 2015, 2245, 0445, 1045, 1345 and 1515 GMT.

OFFICIAL URGES STRONGER TAIWAN-U.S. RELATIONS

OW010843 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, Sept. 29 (CNA) -- The United States must look beyond the arrangement set forth in the Taiwan Relations Act, and explore the opportunities of strengthening relations with the Republic of China, said Dr James Soong, director-general of the ROC Government Information Office.

In an article appearing in the latest edition of INTERNATIONAL SECURITY REVIEW, Dr Soong pointed to the important role of the Republic of China in an emerging Asian-Pacific community and suggested changes in U.S.-ROC relationship beyond the Taiwan Relations Act.

He said that since the emerging Asian-Pacific community could have great significance for U.S. strategic, political economic interests in that part of the world, the United States must consider the positive role of the ROC in east Asia and the Western Pacific in assessing the U.S.-ROC relationship.

Dr Soong raised four questions which he said need to be examined by the United States. They are:

-- What will be the role of the ROC in the emerging U.S.-Asian-Pacific community to serve the best interests of both the ROC and the United States?

-- What policy will the United States adopt in the light of the emergence of a U.S.-Asian-Pacific partnership and what will be the place of the ROC?

-- What should be the policy of the United States to strengthen the international status of the ROC and provide for the increased role of the ROC in the emerging U.S.-Asian-Pacific partnership?

-- Does the Taiwan Relations Act provide enough options to cope with regional changes in the next decade?

Dr Soong said that to raise these questions is to recognize the challenges as well as the opportunities in working toward a more viable U.S.-ROC partnership in the changing environment of the Asian-Pacific region.

He said, "Thorough implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act in letter and spirit would unquestionably lay the foundation for future readjustments and policy options required by the circumstances."

But he added that the Taiwan Relations Act should not be considered an end-product of U.S. policy. "It will require creativity, courage and imagination to place the U.S.-ROC partnership in a much larger perspective," he said.

"In this regard, it is important that the United States should not let others dictate its relationship with the ROC nor exercise a veto over American policy," stressed Dr Soong.

The government spokesman of the Republic of China acknowledged that what the Republic of China does will have a great bearing on its relations with the United States and other countries as well. He therefore declared that "we intend to continue to demonstrate that it is in America's national interest to maintain close relations with us."

"We are a strong and viable society, rapidly becoming a very significant economic partner of other free nations. The United States should not remain closely associated with us out of past sentimental ties. Rather we are now and will continue in the future to contribute significantly to the kind of world which the United States hopes will finally emerge in east Asia," said Dr Soong. He said that there may be some tactical advantages for the United States to develop its relations with the Peiping regime. But he pointed out that these alleged advantages are ephemeral and cannot alter the fundamental reality that the communist and Free World nations are pursuing antithetical goals. "In contrast, our relations with America rest on the firmer ground of a shared vision of the future," he said.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE CHAIRMAN DEAN ARRIVES

OW231625 Taipei CNA in English 1452 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sep 23 (CNA) -- David Dean, chairman and managing director of the American Institute in Taiwan, arrived in Taipei Thursday for a 10-day visit.

Upon arrival, he told the press that the United States will continue to strengthen its relations with the Republic of China, and also assist in safeguarding the security of the people of Taiwan.

He expressed optimism about the prospect of Sino-U.S. ties, saying that the two nations share common ideals and continue to maintain close substantive cooperation.

During his stay here, he will hold talks with the related government officials on ways to promote friendship and cooperation between the United States and the Republic of China.

At the airport he was warmly greeted by Raymond S. H. Hoo, chairman of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, and James Lilley, head of the Taipei office of the American Institute in Taiwan.

MEETINGS HEAR PROPOSALS FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

OW221435 Taipei CHENG CHIH CHIA in Chinese 16 Sep 82 pp 33-34

[Pan Li-fu: "Impressions on Two Discussion Meetings of Non-KMT Personages on Kachsiung"]

[Excerpts] On 5 September (Sunday), two rather interesting discussion meetings of non-KMT personages were held in Kaohsiung City. One was a meeting for Su Chiu-chen, member of the Legislative Yuan, to report on the debates on state affairs and to solicit public views. The other meeting was for non-KMT parliamentarians and city councillors of Kaohsiung City to report on political discourses at the invitation of Kaohsiung City Councillors Su Yu-chu, Hsu Kun-lung and Kao Hsin-hsiung.

Hsieh Chieh-ming of the journal MING JEN TSA CHIH was the first to take the podium. He praised Legislator Su's work at the Legislative Yuan and affirmed his role and value in political discourses.

Then Yu Ching took the podium amid warm applause and cheers.

Yu Ching began: "One cannot go against the popular will. Without the people, there is no need for a state. Without the state, government is but a corporation."

Then Yu Ching went on to talk about his intention to organize a political party. He said: "The people are the masters of the state. Dr Sun Yat-sen once said: The state is an automobile, the government is the driver and the people are the passengers. But, now the state is an automobile, the government is the KMT, so are the passengers, while the people are the gravel on the road."

"Democratic politics are politics of the popular will. The popular will becomes public opinion, which influences policy. It is autocracy to decide on a policy by imposing the will of a political party. All policies and laws must be founded on popular will."

"Now there is only one road we can take and that is party politics. We should not go on haggling with the KMT. Let them decide whether to reelect parliamentarians. We will organize a political party which truly represents the popular will."

"Politics will truly improve only when there are political parties competing."

In his speech at the Kaohsiung City Councillors meeting, Yu Ching projected the program for a non-KMT political party and the non-KMT policies on internal and external affairs.

1. Taiwan's future should be determined by the people in Taiwan.
2. The U.S.-based Taiwanese want to return to their home country to offer their services. After 2 years, those who study in the United States are required by the law to come back and serve their country. If the KMT does not make arrangements for that, the non-KMT people will take care of it.
3. We want to look into the question of having diplomatic relations not implying diplomatic recognition. If the KMT cannot do that, the non-KMT people will handle it.
4. We should protest to the United Nations if the Chinese communists invade Taiwan by force or blockade it.
5. We should be concerned about human rights at home in order to win the respect of all countries in the world and facilitate our return to the international community.
6. In the past 30 years, the KMT has been unwilling to practice democratic politics, prohibited the formation of new political parties and shunned party politics. In this connection, all of us should be bold in airing our views and forming a consensus. The non-KMT personages backed by our people will do and say things which the KMT is afraid to do or say.
7. The mayor and provincial governor should be elected by the people.
8. At least half, if not all, parliamentarians should be reelected.
9. It seems the Chinese communists do not have the ability to invade Taiwan but we must nonetheless have a defense capability. We hope the United States will continue to supply us with defensive weapons.

PA SHIH NIEN TAI ASSESSES BUY-AMERICAN MISSIONS

OW240931 Taipei PA SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese Sep 82 p 59

[Article by Su Chen: "Substantial Diplomacy? A Fool's Diplomacy? -- A Review of Past Buy-American Trips"]

[Excerpts] Editor's note: At a time of diplomatic setbacks, "moral diplomacy" gets us nowhere. Although "substantial diplomacy" may not be able to turn back the tide, it can at least stabilize the situation. To put it bluntly, "substantial diplomacy" means "diplomacy based on profit," that is to say, a diplomacy that enables the other party to make profit from it and to feel that "it would be wasteful to ignore such profit."

However, if "substantial diplomacy" degenerates into "a fool's diplomacy" and if we have no understanding of bargaining on the international market and of the principle of supplementing each other's needs, we will not be able to score any diplomatic successes. On the contrary, we will be only spending money without a purpose, which in turn will hurt our domestic economy. To tell the truth, no one respects a fool who squanders money without restraint. [end editor's note]

The seventh buy-American trade mission led by Vice Minister of Economic Affairs Chang Hsun-shun left Taipei with much fanfare on 29 August. The mission will spend 45 days visiting 16 states and Washington D.C. and will buy over \$500 million-worth of agricultural products, industrial raw materials and foods.

Diplomacy Based on Profit

At the press conference held by the Government Information Office on the eve of the buying mission's departure, James Soong, director general of the Government Information Office, solemnly announced: "To strengthen substantial economic and trade relations with the United States and to show our sincerity in balancing Sino-American trade, the Republic of China has decided to send its seventh buying mission to the United States."

As for the "purpose" of the buy-American missions, the official authorities have consistently "asserted" that it is to "close the gap in Sino-American trade." Only Economic Affairs Minister Chao Yao-tung has been more "outspoken." In his speech on the economic portion of the general budget of the central government for fiscal 1983 in the Legislative Yuan on 28 April, Chao said: "Procurement of materials from abroad is partly for balancing trade and partly for developing substantial diplomacy. We must, therefore, not abolish the buying missions despite all the troubles."

Why Should We Pay So High a Price

The most salient defects of the previous six buy-American missions are as follows:

First, we paid too high a price for buying the commodities. According to statistics, the fourth and sixth buying missions paid prices that were higher than the domestic procurement prices for the corresponding period. Compared with concurrent international market prices, we suffered a loss of over U.S. \$40 million in buying 740,000 metric tons of corn and 349,500 metric tons of soybeans during the fourth buying mission.

Consequences of Procurement of a "Policy Nature"

Second, very often the commodities we buy do not meet domestic needs and the import of such commodities often harms domestic suppliers of similar commodities. With the massive import of cereals over the past few years, the pressure of oversupply of domestic agricultural products persists. In contrast with industrial products, prices of agricultural products continue to slide and farming is no longer profitable. Granted there has been a long-term trend of decline in the production of grain and nonstaple crops and the utilization of arable land; it is an indisputable fact that the import of large quantities of cereals has only served to worsen the situation.

Moreover, to win the support of "friendly" congressmen and senators in various American states, we have been buying consumer goods regardless of cost. Such consumer goods are often not urgently needed. Take for example the import of beer during the past 2 years. Because of a lack of markets for the imported beer, the monopoly bureau has had to resort to compulsory selling of imported beer among retailers.

Third, the large number of members on the buying missions has added to the cost of procurement. The first buying mission had 26 members, the second 35, the third 54, the fourth 52, the fifth 53, the sixth 50 and the seventh 50.

Why should we send such large missions? Each time a buying mission has to stay in the United States for 1 and 1/2 to 2 months, spending over NT\$5 million. True, the expenses are not all covered by public expenditure from the government treasury, as donations from associations and federations concerned cover part of the cost of procurement. But in view of the large number of members on the missions, we cannot but suspect that there must be people without fixed duties on the missions who go to the United States only for the purpose of taking a tour.

Exploitation Under the Slogan of "National Commodities Shipped by National Freighters"

Under the slogan of "National Commodities Shipped by National Freighters," the large quantities of cereals imported from abroad are generally assigned for shipping by national freighters which often charge higher shipping rates. Consequently, this adds to the burden of the purchasing units concerned.

Basically, the policy of "National Commodities Shipped by National Freighters" is correct. However, the implementation of the policy must be properly guided. If the shipping of national commodities is allowed to be monopolized by a few domestic shipping companies, they will indiscriminately charge higher freight and cause losses to the consigners. In this way, we can never expect the domestic shipping companies to grow, despite government patronage.

A True Man Must Be Able To Bear Insults and Endure Setbacks

In view of their diplomatic setbacks, the authorities have had to resort to people-to-people economic activities to promote so-called "substantial relations." Even after the issuance of "Joint Communique No 2" by the United States and the Chinese Communists, the authorities still had to bear insults and endure setbacks. But they continued to send buying missions to the United States to win over "friendly personages" in the various American states, the Congress and the Senate in the hope that they would say some words of praise for the Republic of China. To tell the truth, we should fully understand the painstaking efforts of the authorities. What we like to see is that the authorities, while following the policy of "making sacrifices," will take into consideration the price paid, reduce the "overall cost" to the minimum and insure that the interests of the people are not impaired.

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN TRADE MISSION -- Taipei, Oct 2 (CNA) -- Huang Chou-chi, head of visiting Malaysian trade mission, bade his welcome to manufacturers here to make investment in Malaysia. Attending a press conference held by the Chinese National Federation of Industries Saturday, Huang put out the welcome mat, stressing that Malaysia is willing to learn from the Republic of China in manufacturing, trade development and vocational training. He went on to say that he is deeply impressed by the prosperous economy, the advanced industrial technology and the ROC's expansion into foreign markets. And he said the employment and vocational training administration under the Interior Ministry is especially worthy of emulation for its training of technicians who go to work for private industry. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1345 GMT 3 Oct 82 OW]

JAMAICAN TRADE MISSION -- Taipei, Oct 3 (CNA) -- A Jamaican trade and investment mission, headed by Carlton Alexander, president of the National Investment Promotion Association, arrived here Sunday for a 5-day visit. Upon the arrival of the 10-member mission at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, Alexander said that due to the achievements made by the Republic of China in international trade and economic development, both public and private sectors in Jamaica have long been interested in coming here to study the successful experiences of this country. He expressed his hope that the trip would enable the mission more chances to contact with government agencies and people in the import and export businesses in order to exchange experiences and to seek more opportunities to promote trade. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1407 GMT 3 Oct 82 OW]

PRESS ASSESSES RESULTS OF SUZUKI VISIT

HSIN WAN BAO Report

HK040145 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 2 Oct 82 p 4

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Japanese Prime Minister's Visit to China Was Successful and the Shadow Which Hung Over the Act of Tampering With History Has Been Basically Dispelled"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki ended his visit to China yesterday. His visit was regarded as successful and the shadow which hung over the textbook issue has been dispelled. This will be beneficial to the development of Sino-Japanese relations.

During his first talk with Premier Zhao Ziyang, Premier Suzuki took the initiative and raised the textbook issue. He reiterated: As in accordance with preface of the Sino-Japanese joint statement, Japan regrets its responsibility for inflicting heavy casualties on the Chinese people during the previous war. He twice conducted a self-examination. He also guaranteed that the Japanese side would attentively listen to the criticism of the Chinese side on the revision of textbooks and that the Japanese Government would take expeditious steps to correct the mistakes and solve the problem properly. In his later talks, Premier Suzuki also stressed that most Japanese citizens reject the restoration of militarism and yearn for permanent peace and that Japan will never become a military super-power and this national policy will never change. At a press conference, Suzuki further emphasized: The Japanese Government will take active and proper measures to solve the textbook problem and the Chinese Government has understood Japan's stand. The textbook problem has been brought to a temporary end.

Premier Zhao Ziyang highly appraised Premier Suzuki's determination to correct the mistakes of the textbook issue. He pointed out: Although China and Japan should adopt an attitude of looking forward while developing their relations, it does not mean that they can forget the historical lessons and that the act of a handful of people of tampering with history can be tolerated. He sincerely hoped that both China and Japan would further develop their friendly relations and that they would not impair such relations.

Judging from the reaction of public opinion in both countries, the textbook problem has been settled in a satisfactory way and people are optimistic about the solution of the problem. YOMIURI SHIMBUN of Japan published a commentary which said that after the settlement of the textbook issue, the two countries would embark on a course of a "new and friendly decade and this was a matter which made people happy."

Public figures in Beijing felt pleased over the settlement of the textbook issue. At the same time, they pointed out: There is a handful of people in Japan who intend to restore militarism. The Chinese and Japanese people should guard against this. They maintained that the importance of Sino-Japanese relations was described by Hu Yaobang when he met Suzuki: "Cooperation will benefit whereas hostility will harm both sides."

Hu Yaobang's views have evoked strong repercussions in Japan. TOKYO SHIMBUN of Japan maintained that what Hu Yaobang said is a truth and has given voice to the innermost feelings of the peoples of the two countries. It is obvious that most of the Chinese and Japanese peoples are looking forward to a greater development of Sino-Japanese relations after Premier Suzuki returns home.

WEN WEI PO Editorial

HK301103 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Comment on Suzuki's Visit to China"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, following an invitation, paid a visit to China. After several days of meetings, discussions and signing treaties, the dark clouds which once shrouded Sino-Japanese relations were soon swept away.

Both sides have regained confidence in each other and are exploring new prospects for a solid development of Sino-Japanese relations.

Several months before Suzuki came to China, something unpleasant occurred between China and Japan. The Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of history by changing textbooks aroused the strong resentment of the Chinese people and government. Thus, the questions of how to respect the historical facts of Japanese aggression against China and how to maintain vigilance against the revival of militarism were raised. Both mainland China and Hong Kong were enveloped in an atmosphere of misgiving and resentment. Some people even asked: Is it suitable to invite Zenko Suzuki to visit China under such circumstances?

Suzuki came on schedule, and Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang held talks with him. Unusually, instead of beginning with international issues, these talks began with discussions on the distortion of history in Japanese textbooks. Obviously, there were differences between the two sides. If they were not made clear beforehand, it would be difficult for the talks to continue.

On the textbook issue, Suzuki was willing to listen to the opinions of the Chinese side and agreed to make revisions as soon as possible. He promised to handle the problem well. At the same time, he was deeply introspective and apologized for the historical facts concerning Japanese aggression against China involved in this issue.

With regard to the revival of Japanese militarism, Suzuki stressed that Japan would maintain high vigilance against militarism. He also held that the Japanese peace constitution only allows Japan to become an economically powerful country, but does not allow it to revive militarism.

These remarks and opinions of Suzuki are valuable, for he is, after all, head of the Japanese Government and the key policymaker. What Suzuki said dispelled the doubts of the Chinese Government and the textbook issue was thus brought to a temporary close. The mutual confidence between the two countries was restored and strengthened. This was an important achievement of Suzuki's visit.

The subject for discussion was then changed from bilateral relations to international issues. What attracted people most was Sino-Soviet relations. Suzuki also seemed to have some doubts: How would China respond to Brezhnev's "peaceful" appeal in Baku? Would there be reconciliation or continuation of present relations? Being faced with Soviet military threats and being concerned over the four northern islands, Japan naturally paid great attention to these questions. Zhao Ziyang said definitely that China will never play the "Soviet card." Deng Xiaoping told Suzuki that since the Soviet Union is continuing to practice hegemonism, Sino-Soviet relations cannot be swiftly improved. These opinions of the Chinese leaders are of great importance to linking the understandings of the two countries.

Of course, regaining confidence between China and Japan does not mean that all differences have been eliminated. Obviously, by holding that the textbook issue has been brought to a temporary close, China does not mean that this problem has been completely solved. China would like to judge people by their deeds, not by their words, and see that the textbooks really are revised. As to the danger of the revival of Japanese militarism, China affirmed this. However, this danger has not come from the government, but from "some people" within Japan. In its editorial entitled "Warmly Celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Normalization of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Japan," RENMIN RIBAO clearly pointed out that it is necessary to "avoid following the same old historical road and to maintain vigilance against a small number of people who intend to revive militarism." This will be an important common task for both the Chinese and Japanese Governments and peoples. Only thus can the friendly relations between China and Japan be continued and steadily developed and can the two countries benefit from this development.

PAI HSING ON ARREST OF CHILDREN OF CPC MEMBERS

HK040409 Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 33, 1 Oct 82 p 49

[Special report: "The Children of Zhao Ziyang, Peng Chong and Zhang Caiqian Arrested"]

[Text] For the sake of implementing the policy of hitting out at economic and other crimes, Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun have recently made a joint decision to step by step and one by one arrest the children of senior cadres who commit crimes, so that none will escape.

In spite of the fact that these cadres involve great numbers of people and have met with great resistance, nevertheless, three notorious children of senior cadres have recently been arrested. They are the son of Zhao Ziyang, the son of Peng Chong and the son of former Chief of the General Staff Zhang Caiqian. In particular the sons (names not given) of Peng Chong and Zhang Caiqian have been running wild in Nanjing and Shanghai and have committed countless crimes. In the past, because Hui Yuyu was the governor of Jiangsu Province, out of consideration for his fellow officers and ties of comradeship with Peng and Zhang, he never took any action and as a result the offenders were allowed to remain at large. Recently, with the transfer of Hui Yuyu, this case has at last been initially dealt with. Both Zhao Ziyang and Zhang Caiqian have made a self-criticism at an internal meeting saying that they have not properly disciplined their children and have let the party down.

Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun are making concerted efforts and creating conditions for rectifying the party's work style. They have seriously dealt with the problems cropping up among the children of senior cadres both at home and abroad. For example, Ulanhu's son, who had been sent to the United States for further studies, was accused of having promiscuous relations with the opposite sex and gambling in Atlantic City. Deng and Chen ordered his recall to China. When the document was circulated among the members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Ulanhu also had to express agreement by signing his name.

PRESS COMMENTARY ON SOVEREIGNTY QUESTION

TA KUNG PAO Column

HK020552 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Oct 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "The British Prime Minister Should Carry Out the Sino-British Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] Mutual Respect for Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity

In order to better understand the negotiations between China and Britain on the Hong Kong issue, we should review the joint communique issued by both countries 10 years ago on establishing diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. This communique was issued on 13 March 1972. However, viewed in hindsight the agreements contained in the communique are of far-reaching significance. The communique was not long, and was divided into three parts. The main points are summarized as follows:

1. Both parties unanimously realize the principle of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefits. Diplomatic relations will be elevated from the level of charge d'affaires to the ambassadorial level.
2. The British Government recognizes Taiwan as a province of the PRC and promises to withdraw its official representative organizations from Taiwan on the same day.
3. The British Government recognizes the Government of the PRC as the sole legitimate government of China.

Historical Questions and Practical Questions

In order to understand the three agreements mentioned above, we must still take a retrospective view and have a look at Sino-British relations after the founding of New China.

When New China was founded in 1949, the British Government announced its recognition of New China in January 1950. However, from 1950 to 1954, only British charge d'affaires were sent to Beijing and China did not send diplomatic representations to Britain, nor did it agree to let Britain send higher-level representation to China.

There were two factors accounting for this. First, there were historical questions existing between China and Britain; second, there were practical questions as well.

The practical question was that although Britain had announced its recognition of New China, it followed the policies of the United States, which were hostile to China at that time, and even went as far as to devise the plan of "two Chinas."

After the ceasefire in the battles in Korea and Vietnam, Premier Zhou first met British Foreign Minister Eden in June 1954 during the Geneva peace conference. Then China agreed to send a charge d'affaires to Britain and a situation was achieved in which both parties sent charge d'affaires.

This situation lasted for 18 years and it was in 1972 that diplomatic relations were escalated from the level of charge d'affaires to the ambassadorial level.

Huang Hua Wrote to the Decolonization Commission

The obstacle to the realization of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level was the continuous existence of British official representation in Danshui, Taiwan. In fact, Britain was pursuing the policy of "two Chinas." Official British representation remained there until March 1973.

Now that the practical question of "two Chinas" has been solved, the historical questions remain unsolved. The next thing to do is to handle the historical questions.

Thus, it is worth noting that 5 days before China and Britain signed the agreement on exchanging ambassadors, which was on 8 March 1972, Huang Hua, the former Chinese representative to the United Nations, wrote to the president of the UN Decolonization Commission on the question of Hong Kong and Macao.

It was written in the letter that Hong Kong and Macao are the historical consequence of a series of unequal treaties imposed on China by imperialism. The solution to the question of Hong Kong and Macao lies entirely within the scope of Chinese sovereignty and they do not fall into the normal category of "colonies." This letter was circulated in the United Nations and was acknowledged by various sides, and no opposition was voiced.

The Five Principles Were Laid Down 10 Years Ago

The five principles for peaceful coexistence were the original Chinese criterion for dealing with foreign nations since the 1950's. When discussing foreign policies in his report to the 12th party congress, Chairman Hu Yaobang also started off with these five principles.

At a welcoming banquet for the British prime minister on the historical questions between China and Britain, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "So long as both parties are viewing and developing Sino-British relations with long-term strategic viewpoints and are handling our questions in accordance with the five principles for peaceful coexistence, we believe that such questions will not be difficult to solve."

Some people in Hong Kong said the five principles reiterated by Zhao Ziyang have nothing to do with the question of Hong Kong. In fact, Zhao Ziyang was only reiterating the Sino-British joint communique signed 10 years ago (in addition, Huang Hua's letter before the signing of the communique), and the question of Hong Kong is actually involved in Sino-British relations, and thus cannot be termed irrelevant.

The Words Mrs Thatcher Said in Hong Kong

British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher said in Hong Kong that Britain has its "moral obligation" toward Hong Kong and stressed that it will fulfill the "promises" contained in the three unequal treaties.

What she should fulfill is the promise of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity contained in the Sino-British joint communique signed in 1972 (the party in power then was also the Conservative Party.)

WEN WEI PO Editorial

HK020822 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Attach Most Importance to the Righteous Cause of the Nation"]

[Text] The short visit of British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher to Hong Kong has raised a hue and cry. She claimed that Britain would adhere to the three treaties in dealing with the question of Hong Kong and that Britain would be responsible for the 5 million people in Hong Kong.

There are also other cries inspired by the cry of Mrs Thatcher. They claim that the interest and foreign exchange income that Hong Kong brings to China cannot be neglected; China should not kill this goose who lays gold eggs; the majority of Hong Kong people wish to maintain the status quo; and some people even want to reverse the wheel of history and advocate independence and autonomous rule in Hong Kong.... These opinions show that these people are ignorant of the situation. Today, Mrs Thatcher is still adopting the British imperialist stand to neglect the unequal treaties imposed on China by Britain as a result of the opium wars, and neglect the PRC's international declaration. This makes us feel that she has no understanding of the times. However, it arouses one's scorn for those people who are grandsons of the Emperor Huang Di and who claim that they follow the theory of the "Free World" put forth by Dr Sun Yat-sen, to joint Mrs Thatcher's chorus in Hong Kong.

In order to distinguish right from wrong, we must reiterate our nation's righteous cause.

The Chinese people always attach the most importance to the righteous cause of the nation. Through the ages, there have been innumerable heroes sacrificing their lives, one stepping into the breach as another falls, for the independence and freedom of the Chinese nation, for freeing our country from the humiliation of the colonialists, for freeing the people from the torture of humiliating treaties and for putting an end to the ceding of territories and the paying of indemnities.... There is no other nation which has suffered as much as the Chinese nation has in one century and which was at the brink of being divided up by others. Now that the three great mountains which had been pressing down on the Chinese people have been overthrown, how can we allow the Nanjing Treaty, the Beijing Treaty and the other humiliating treaties to bind the Chinese people? Only by reading through the history of the PRC since its founding and reading its documents concerning foreign relations can we see that it has never published recognition or promised to abide by the unequal treaties signed by the Qing government and the Kuomintang in the past century under the threat of guns and cannons of the various imperialist powers. Is this not ironclad evidence?

The righteous cause of the Chinese people can also be displayed in the manner that our people are willing to die for a just cause and not to sacrifice one's righteousness for interests. In history, the patriotic heroes have realized the principle of dying for a just cause. We must now distinguish between righteousness and interests. Righteousness here means the righteous cause of our nation. The sovereignty of the whole of Hong Kong is within the scope of the righteous cause of the nation. The nation which has high aspirations will not be indulged in with money and will not be distracted by temporary interests but will pay attention to historic righteousness, the demand of the people and the long-term interests of the country and the people. Sovereignty cannot be bought with money nor can it be discarded merely because of money. Better still, its value cannot be lowered by others' unscrupulous desires.

Beijing has already made a solemn declaration. Faced with the question of the sovereignty of Hong Kong, we believe that the majority of people understand the significance of righteousness and will stand upright to make contributions to the future of Hong Kong. Regarding those people who have ulterior motives, we can describe them with words quoted from one of Han Yu's poems: "An ant is ridiculously overrating its own strength when it tries to topple a giant tree." It is better for them to remain sober.

MING PAO NOTES PLA PAPER'S SELF-CRITICISM

HK020746 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 2 Oct 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing by special correspondent Chung Chuan [1350 3197]: "Army Newspaper Attacked Party's Open Policy and Was Compelled To Make Self-Criticism Because of the Failure of Its Efforts"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct -- An attention-grabbing incident occurred in Beijing recently. On 27 September JIEFANGJUN BAO published a lengthy article covering a whole page to make a self-criticism. The title of the article was "An Article Imbued With Serious Mistakes." It was published in the name of the editorial department of JIEFANGJUN BAO. This showed the importance of the matter.

The target of attack of the lengthy article by the editorial department of JIEFANGJUN BAO was directed against an article entitled "The Communist Ideology Is the Nucleus of the Socialist Spiritual Civilization," published in the same newspaper on 28 August. The author of the article was Zhao Yiya, adviser to JIEFANGJUN BAO and authoritative person in the theoretical circle of the army. (editor's note: During the early period of the Cultural Revolution, Zhao Yiya was deputy editor in chief of JIEFANGJUN BAO, and preached ultraleftist thinking.)

In his article Zhao Yiya advocated the idea of using the class viewpoint to explain things happening in the social material and spiritual life. He belittled the role of culture, saying that without developing culture people who have ideals, morals and discipline could also be trained and brought up. Such a viewpoint demonstrated the fact that the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist ideas had not been eliminated. The most serious mistake of the author was that he openly accused "certain leaders in China's theoretical, art and literary and press circles of taking the lead in supporting and propagating the erroneous viewpoints of the bourgeois liberalization which run counter to the four basic principles."

JIEFANGJUN BAO held unshirkable responsibility for the publication of Zhao Yiya's article. Therefore, the article by the editorial department made a self-criticism, saying that it was not serious in publishing that article. It added that it was not in accord with the status of an army daily to publish an article which criticized responsible persons of this or that circle. The paper admitted the mistakes were extremely serious.

Zhao Yiya's article was published on the eve of the convening of the 12th CPC Congress. At that time, the author and responsible persons of JIEFANGJUN BAO must have known the spirit of Hu Yaobang's report to be delivered at the 12th CPC Congress. This made the mistake of airing such dissenting views even more serious. (editor's note: The publisher of JIEFANGJUN BAO is Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA Political Department. Hua Nan has close and intimate relations with Wei Guoqing, director of the PLA Political Department. People believe that Hua Nan's act of airing such dissenting views was supported by Wei Guoqing).

This matter is beyond doubt a head-on blow to those disobedient ultraleftist men of letters in the army. This is also a blow to JIEFANG RIBAO in Shanghai, because it also published Zhao Yiya's article.

Most of the people in the literary and art circles applauded this matter. There was a passage on Zhang Guangnian's article published in RENMIN RIBAO of 29 September which is worth pondering. Zhang Guangnian said:

We should realize that there has also been a view expressed by some people that willfully and irresponsibly exaggerates and flies in the face of facts, the reflection of the trend of bourgeois liberalization in the literary and art circles and even in the entire ideological field. According to this view, this trend seems to prevail everywhere in the literary, art, academic and press circles and many people are dissenting from or even opposing the leadership of the party and the socialist path. This view is completely wrong. If we act out of this erroneous estimate, the result will be dreadful to contemplate. Zhang Guangnian has recently been elected adviser to the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee. It is reported that he always opposes taking "rough actions" against writers. He maintains that they should be carefully taken good care of.

POST: PRC SHIPYARDS TO BUILD SHIPS FOR NORWAY

HK040220 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Oct 82 Business News p 1

[Text] The Norwegian shipping group, Thoresen International, has taken earlier agreements with Chinese shipyards a step further with the signing of a technical pact covering the building of Norwegian-designed vessels at Guangzhou's New China shipyard.

The agreement, said to cover a three-year period initially, coincides with orders for freight service vessels of the Ulstein design which will eventually be put to work as offshore support craft in the South China Sea. Orders for another two have already been placed with another yard.

Party to the agreement, which will also involve the transfer of technology and training of personnel at the New China yard, are the Hong Kong-registered but Guangzhou-controlled Chu Wah Shipping Co Ltd, Guangdong Shipbuilding Industry Import and Export Corp, and Thoresen Offshore Services Ltd.

As reported earlier, Norway's foreign aid agency is planning to contribute a total of 2.3 million kronor towards the cost of training Chinese technicians in Norway. Last month Thoresen, together with another Norwegian firm, Parley Augustsson, ordered two vessels from Chinese yards.

A separate agreement involving Parley Augustsson and the Hong Kong group, Ocean Shipping and Enterprise Co Ltd, earlier took up options on six offshore supply vessels of a different design to be built at Wuhan shipyard.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Oct 4-1982

